BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. D. KHANTAWALA, 1916—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HARMANDRAI PIRTHILAL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 129 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
6th August	CALEDONIA	7,072
13th ,,	NOVARA	6,850
20th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	DEVANHA	8,094
3rd Sept.	DON GOLA	8,056
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	MANELA†	8,200
24th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
1st October,	PLASSY	7,346
8th ,,	MOREA	10,890
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
29th ,,	MALWA*	10,941

* MANTUA, * NALDERA, * MALWA } Through steamers from Australia.

†MANELA Through steamer from China.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
10th August	DILWARA	To Colombo, Straits and China.
30th July	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
20th August	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October	MANTUA	

* Through steamer from London.)

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £16. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
4th August	BARPETA	Karachi & P Gulf
5th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
5th ,,	VARSOVA	Basra direct,
10th ,,	KARAPARA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
ro		22nd July	2nd Aug.
...ngi		29th Aug	12th ,,
...zaki		14th Aug.	22nd ,,
...zaki		20th ,,	2nd Sept

...ssages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	6339	25th Aug	7th Aug
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	3872	1st ,,	7th ,,
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3382	2nd ,,	6th ,,
WakasaMaru	B. Tsud-	074	3rd Aug.	16th ,,
Hakata Maru	Y. Tom	70	28th ,,	9th Sept

† This steamer ... from New York and calls for Calcutta ... 20

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK' LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

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(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India,
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Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
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Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
302, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Ilukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorje & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co., (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
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Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
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Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
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ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	20,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

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HEAD OFFICE.
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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
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managing Proprietor: Najuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

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INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

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BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.
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Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
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Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Samarang
Djocja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tobing Tingg (De)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued intcrest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWE...

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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A R979

WANTED—A competent COMPOUNDER. Apply sharp Dr. M. T. ANKLESARIA, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort.
A R978

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C10264

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A C 10312

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A C10286

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS for a First Class Indian Bank in Bombay, preferably with experience of Foreign Exchange business. Good salary and prospects to experienced and qualified men. Apply Box No. 7015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 972

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A C10272

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A C 10313

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ED—POST as ACCOUNTANT or RESPONDING CLERK (English di) retired Jemadar, served in arged as permanently dis. Board on injury pension. serve in any capacity to of 5 children. Apply pt., "Bombay Chroni-

TO LET

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HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR FLOORS of the front portion of the premises, occupied by the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. For particulars and terms apply to the SECRETARY.
C C10239

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, OFFICE ROOMS and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in the KARTIKI BUILDING, Kazi Syed Street near Carnac Bridge. Apply within Room No. 13; or Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, Tukaram Building- Tardeo Road, Bombay, No. 7.
C R 976

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FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
C2988

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

LATHE in perfect order with instruments. Price Rs. 250, also Violin Cello Rs. 100. Apply DIGAN BROS., 187, Hornby Road.
K z R918

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K R968

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND at Charni Road 27th evening a little drapery wrapped in handkerchief. Owner to apply with scrupulous and probative particulars to: H. R. WENKATGIRY, B.A. 42/4, Hanuman Buildings, Grant Road.
P P R973

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER or FINANCIER with capital Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000, for a profitable business. Please write to Box No. 7016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R975

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEHER LAC COMPANY, LIMITED.—A sound investment for share and Agency. Apply to Hd. Office, 97, Clive Street, CALCUTTA:
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1921, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of INCOME TAX, has been declared.

The Bank will forward DIVIDEND WARRANTS by post to the registered addresses of Shareholders except where other instructions are recorded.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.
C10254

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have DISPENSED with the services of our Mehtajee PERMANAND PITAMBER, an inhabitant of Amarali, from Friday, the 29th of July, 1921, inclusive, and we shall, therefore, not be responsible for any dealings by him after he has left our service.

(Sd.) MAHOMED DADDA & CO.
Timber Merchant.
159, Khuduck,
Pydowni, Bombay.

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Meadows Street, Fort.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Democratic Publishing Company Limited is ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1921, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as settled by the share-holders on 30-7-1921 when the following business will be transacted:—

1. To elect a Board of Directors in place of the First Directors all of whom except the Director Ex-officio retire at this Meeting from office under Article 117 of the Articles of Association. The retiring Directors are however eligible for re-election.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
3. And such other business as may be placed before the Meeting.

By the Order of the Board,
PAWAR, PEERBHOY & CO.
Managing Agents.
C10319

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE beg to inform the public that the office of the NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., has been REMOVED from 32, Apollo Street, to 16, APOLLO STREET, opposite Government Dockyard.

SECRETARY,
National Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
R974

NOTICE.

MR. MANUBHAI C. PANDYA retires from our firm from 1st August, 1921, and will carry on his business under the style and firm of Manubhai and Co., at 76, Tamarind Lane.

The remaining Partners, Messrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker, Faredun K. Dadachanji and Vasant G. Mulgaoker, will carry on business in partnership under the same style and firm of Dharamsi, Dadachanji and Co., in the same premises at the above address.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.
503, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 30th July, 1921.
C10316

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1921, the Local trains advertised to leave Virar on weekdays at 6.16, 7.40, 8.5, 9.55, 9.47 and 17.35 respectively will be timed to leave Virar 3 minutes earlier.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 28th July, 1921.
C10274

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. Sanuki Maru are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st August New York via Suez and Karachi and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), to confirm the Resolution passed by the Shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 23rd ultimo.

For and on behalf of
The Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHINHBHAI,
Director.
1st August, 1921.
C10314

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1921, a Dividend at the rate of Rupees 60 (Sixty) per share has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 157, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after THURSDAY, the 4th day of August, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th day of July, 1921.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1921.
C10317

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half year ending 31st March, 1922, for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the dates specified:—

Particular of Tender.	Date of opening Tenders.
Supplying articles of Provisions and Hospital necessaries	17th August, 1921
Supplying Miscellaneous Marine Stores	24th August, 1921.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post The quotations must be shown in words as well as in figures.

For particulars see Notice No. 5440/Est., dated 22nd July, 1921, in the Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 28th July, 4th, 11th and 18th August, 1921, or apply to Marine Store Officer of this Dockyard.

E. J. HEADLAM,
Depy. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
TA C10255

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1333 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of March 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 3, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. SURNA DALAL & Co., a firm, carrying on business at Hornby Road with the Fort of Bombay. .... Plaintiff.

v.

HAROON HASSAM of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant a Sugar Merchant now residing at Mauritius. ..... Defendant

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff's claim from the defendants Rs. 3,165-1-9 as per particulars annexed to the Plaintiff herein with the interest thereon and the costs this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of September, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN LEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay afore said this 20th day of April, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

Sealed.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER,
The 29th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
C10309

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS. HOUSE BUILDERS. TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 300 tons Moulmien First-Class Selected Teak Squares.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 2nd August at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder.

By order of the Marwadi Timber Trading Co.:—

About 100 tons Moulmien First Class selected Teak squares above 15 ft 6 to 14 ft long.

Also by order of Seth Shriram Ramnaranjan:—

About 200 tons Moulmien First Class selected Teak Squares W. S. S. Co.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 71 tons Wallace Moulmien First Class selected Teak squares.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd August at 5-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of seth Essofally Mahomedally.

About 36 tons Wallace Moulmien First Class selected Teak Squares.

On account and at the risk of Seth Vally Mahomed Joosub.

About 35 tons Wallace Moulmien First Class selected Teak Squares.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4227.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 ROLLS LEATHER BELTING.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 2nd Aug. 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at there Rooms. No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Manilal Mohanlal the liquidator of the Asiatic Stores Co., Ltd., in voluntary Liquidation.

21 Rolls Leather Beltings including.
6 Rolls of 1¼ inches.
6 Rolls of 2½ inches.
6 Rolls of 3 inches.
1 Roll of 3 inches (double.)
1 Roll of 4 inches (double.)
1 Roll of 6 inches (double.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd August, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Memon Mahomed Ismail at Khand Bazar by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Vora Gulamhussein Abdulhussein trading at Sheth Adamjee Peerbhai's Market, Dhobi Talao:—

125 bags Sugar White Java June shipment arrived per s. s. "Garna."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 2 CASES WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS (SERGE).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

1 case 26 pieces Cream and Navy Serge. All wool satin. Roxana 42 in by 32 to 38 yds. piece.

1 case 12 pieces Cream and Navy Serge by 32 to 38 yards piece.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from Mr. Jaffer Cassam Moosa, Estate Manager to His Highness the Aga Khan, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY the 2nd Aug. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

One two storeyed building No 10-16 at Dalal Street opposite the Old Share Bazar, built on an area of about 800 square yards.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Bullocks, Cow, Bullock-Carts, Rubber Tyre vis-a vis, Miscellaneous Articles and large sheds of corrugated sheets for removal.

Under instructions from N. H. Mocs. Receiver in Suit No. 392 of 1921 (Mahomed Jamal and others v/s Rehematbai and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchpoogly Kalachowki Road, opposite New Union Flour Mill, the following:—

8 bullocks, 1 cow, 4 bullock-carts, 3 temporary corrugated iron sheets-sheds one vis-a-vis iron implements, and tools, old tin drums, old iron pieces and scraps, water pipes, bundles of wire ropes, wooden poles, broken wooden tables, cupboards and chairs, old harness, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable an dhandsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hall lamps, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, curtains, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, book cases, marble top tables, teapoys, card tables, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of E. O. Bickers, Esq., and A. O. Banrei, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Pledgee Mr. A. Hoosein and on account and risk of the Pledgors Messrs. Vilcassim Bros., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1921, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 129, Apollo Street, the following:—

One very valuable Diamond Necklace with a large size cat's eye pendant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO CASES OF MOR MILES PETROL SAVING PILLS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 129, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Iya and Rao and on account and risk of Messrs. Indo-European Trading Co. of Sandhurst Road, the following:—

2 cases Mor Miles (Petrol Saving Pills) each containing 1 gross tins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 105 TONS ABOUT BURMA AND CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK SQUARES.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited on account and risk of Haji Bachoo Waraya and Sons, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Timber Pond at the Jeitha of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited, the following:—

76 teak squares measuring tons 49—7-10-9.

200 teak squares measuring tons 56—23-1-9.

The particulars of the goods may be inspected at the office of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road during the office one hours.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS DIAMONDS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of Bai Ranbai widow of Mulji Vardhman, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following ornaments:—

One bunch of pearl of 11 strings, pearl buttons, pearl bangles, diamond button, diamond and emerald Marquish ring gold necklace, bangles, chains, kada, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAJESTIC

Grand Programme. Grand Programme.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO Lokmanya Tilak

Scenes at his funeral Procession a fine film with

Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers

You will be thrilled, chilled and held breathless as you watch the startling transformation of a man into demon right before your eyes. Every minute will hold you breathless with deeds of daring, romance and mystery.

SHOWS at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

TO NIGHT and THE WHOLE WEEK SIMULTANEOUSLY AT

The Globe and West-End Cinemas

FILM VERSION OF

THE GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES NEAR ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

Showing the Huge crowd of more than two lakhs of people Witnessing the Bonfire, Lighting of the Bonfire by Mahatma Gandhi, Khadi Pradarshan at Rambag, Collecting Foreign Clothes in the Streets of Bombay, etc., etc.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week

MADGE KENNEDY

IN

'Through the Wrong Door'

A splendid 5-Reel Goldwyn Photo-drama, full of humorous situations and funny incidents.

A Midnight Romance at 125, Fremont Street.

It's a comedy-drama with a surprise every second. You can't guess what happened in the apartment through the wrong door until you see this "surprise" picture!

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.

NEARLY MARRIED!

Five Shows To-day at 3.30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

SEMI-FINAL WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To night and This Week the

FURTHER 6 PARTS.

(Episodes 11, 12, and 13)—of their popular Serial.

"THE LURKING PERIL"

Featuring GEORGE LARKIN & ANNE LUTHER

The Programme also includes the unique film of the

GRAND FUNERAL PROCESSION

of the great Indian Hero

TILAK.

This Tilak Funeral Procession Film is specially screened this Week on account of the Tilak Anniversary Week.

"LARRY SEMON'S SCHOOLDAYS."
(2 Reels).

A Comedy in the Programme.

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

IMPERIAL

TO NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL

GEORGE B. SEITZ

IN

"VELVET FINGERS"

WITH

MARGUERITE COURTOT

FOURTH WEEK

Episode 10th Shote in the Dark
" 11th The Other Woman
THRILLS! ROMANCE! ADVENTURES
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
HIS BEST C...
Pollard C...

TIME Daily 7; 8-45 ...
Saturday and Ba...
Sunday at 3-30 ...
Prices ...
ALWAYS A...

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT at 9-45 p. m.
CHAPLIN
VARIETY SEASON.
A Riotous Burlesque of a Cinema Studio:
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"Behind the Screen"
"Behind the Screen"
PATHE PICTORIAL.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
An Unique Cinema Novelty
VOD-O-VIL MOVIES
A Complete Variety Show in one Reel.
"TALLY HO!"
The first complete picture of an English Fox Hunt from start to finish. Exciting Scenes of daring riding in a famous Hunting Country.
From "THE MEET to the KILL."
POPULAR PRICES.
TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY 3rd Aug.
First apperance in India of the
FAMOUS ENGLISH COMEDIENNE
DAISY HARCOURT
DAISY HARCOURT
DAISY HARCOURT
In her own Original Comedy Songs and Elaborate Gowns.
LOOK OUT FOR
DEMPSEY
VERSUS
CARPENTIER
In the Greatest Fistic Event of the age

THE EMPIRE.
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
AN ALL BRITISH PRODUCTION:
"UNMARRIED."
"UNMARRIED."
"UNMARRIED."
"Why was 'U... ten?" many people inter... first British productio... that,' it has been aske... of the play?" In a ... ment of childhood... n, of the POOR ...
who British
..., Gladys
...is Eadie
...rbes, Lady
...ussel, Viola
...a James; Dr.
6th AUGUST
...son Why"
...eaturing
...KIMBALL YOUNG.

...E EMPRESS.
Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE LAST FOUR EPISODES.
An Astounding Mystery Serial Drama
A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"The Phantom Foe"
"The Phantom Foe"
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises, Featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND.
Episode 12th "SPIRITUALISM"
" 13th "THE PHANTOM FOE'S BROTHER"
" 14th "THE HYPNOTIC TERROR"
...5th "THE SOLUTION"
...aturday 6th August
...n Mythological film
...KADESI

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Dividends of Mills.

Manchester manufacturers are too kind to us, they can never forget the Indian Mill Industry. Though we may non-co-operate with the Government and advocate boycott of foreign piece-goods, we do not lose the sympathy of Manchester, which has always some interpellations to put to the Secretary of State. Recently one Member appears to have noticed the big dividends paid by Indian Mills. Mr. Waddington—this was the gentleman referred to—suggested that in view of such large sources of internal revenue the import duties on cotton goods should be reconsidered. This is a specimen of the sympathy of Manchester. They cannot leave India, alone, though Mr. Montagu assured a deputation from Manchester that on account of India's being in enjoyment of fiscal autonomy (at least Mr. Montagu thinks so) there should be no attempt at interference on the part of the House of Commons in the internal fiscal arrangements of the country. Notwithstanding this, Members of the House of Commons are pestering the Secretary of State for India with all sorts of interpellations on the Indian Mill industry, and indirectly hinting at the necessity for Government action either to tax that industry or to reduce the import duties levied on the Manchester piece-goods. It is forgotten by Manchester that the feeling against foreign piece-goods and especially British is not confined to the extremist section of the public only. Even a mill-magnate and economist like Mr. Jamshedjee Ardeshir Wadia expresses himself in favour of exclusion of Manchester piece-goods through the instrumentality of heavy import duties, though he does not call it Boycott. He adduces the cogent instance of Japan which reduced its heavy imports of foreign piece-goods and yarn almost to nothing by a well considered and systematic regulation of Tariffs. If Japan has been able to do so there is no reason why India cannot do it especially as Mr. Wadia has exposed the hollowness of the fatuous assertion made in some quarters that Lancashire is gifted with some innate genius with regard to piece-goods industry. Mr. Wadia well says it is nothing of the sort and proves his negative statement by quoting instances of countries from which Manchester is now excluded. A meeting of the Economic Boycott Committee which was held on Monday (July 25) is stated not to have drafted any report at the said time, but it may be well advised to recommend that it is very practicable to make India self-sufficient and to stop all the imports of foreign piece-goods. It does not lie with Manchester to say, to say that just because Indian mills pay 6 large dividends they should be mulcted. We wonder if any such demands have ever been put forward by Manchester mill-owners, against any of the British colonies or any of the foreign countries. It is only with regard to this country that they want to try their favourite hobby-horses.

Railway Administration.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce cannot be called an extremist body and yet the two telegrams recently addressed by it to the Government of India are an index to the feeling of strong resentment against the ways and methods of the present administration. A writer in the "Times of India" wished recently the Liberals or Moderates to carry on propaganda in the commercial community against non-co-operation by pointing out the great benefits (sic) conferred upon the commercial and industrial interests of this country by the British Government and its liberal policy as exemplified in railways and shipping. The writer seems to have consciously or unconsciously kept himself out of touch with all the problems of the present day Indian political life, as otherwise he would not have committed the egregious blunder of catching the quandam sympathy of the commercial public by appealing to them on this score. To the writer in the "Times of India" the two telegrams from the Southern India Chamber of Commerce will be an eye-opener. One of them relates to the policy pursued by the Government with regard to the Purchase of Stores in England through the High Commissioner about which Sir Thomas Holland indulged in some fatuities in his speech at the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Southern India Chamber pointed out to the evidence given by Sir William Meyer before the Railway Commission which exposes the hollowness as much of what was said by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industries. This Chamber has also entered its strong protest against the two important railway administrations in the Presidency and characterises them "as the despair of the trading and commercial community as well as the travelling public." The Chamber sarcastically observes that if the Government of India and the Secretary of State ways and means to bring about certain demise of these two Companies there would not be a single Indian on that side who would be moved to shed a tear over the event. It is only in India that in spite of the continuous complaints of the commercial community against these two systems of railway administration the Government of India have stood by silently apathetic. In any other country the Government today would be defeated by a clear vote of censure and would have to make way for more efficient men. The memorandum of the Southern India Chamber further protests against the abnormal rises in goods rates and in passenger fares and indifference of Companies for public comforts and convenience and the want of proper facilities for transport. While leading Indian Chambers thus protests against the proposed unjustifiable increases in railway goods-rates and fares, the authorities of the railways persist in justifying these increases. Major Shelley presiding at the half-yearly general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in London observed that "the native press in India had recently questioned the equity of generally increasing the railway charges," and that "these criticisms were based on inadequate knowledge." He pointed out that so far as the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company is concerned their share of surplus profits for the last year was actually less than they received for the year preceding the out-break of the war and was more than 25 per cent. below the average profits of the last 8 years. He, however, admitted that their dividend for the year 1919-20 was 7 per cent. but that "this would hardly be recorded as an excessive return under the present day conditions and was moreover largely attributable to the high rate of Exchange then obtained." Whatever may be these profits, the Indian public argues that a huge portion of the railway expenditure is devoted to the large payments made to the European staff and the manner in which railway business is carried on. It is just because of this that we want all our railways to be put under State control and State management in order that they may be made accessible to public opinion. It remains to be seen what recommendations are made by the Railway Committee now sitting in London which has in its hands the power of revolutionising the present system of railway administration but which, it is very doubtful, it will ever exercise.

International Commercial Relations.

A resolution was brought forward on behalf of the Committee at the annual Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce to the effect that "Whereas the resumption of international commercial relations was hampered by the dislocation of the normal rates of exchange, and especially by their instability, Governments should pursue a strict policy in regard to taxation and to Departmental economy; inflation of paper currency should be stopped and progressively decreased; a study should be made and a plan of action decided on with regard to the solution of the problems raised by the question of inter-Allied debts the disarmament laid down in treaties should be carried in order to bring about a reduction of Budgetery expenses; the creation of national and international organisations for export credits should be actively undertaken by private enterprise with the support of Governments the Government of countries with a depreciated rate of exchange should avoid as far as possible contracting new external debits; and the greatest possible liberty should be granted in all commercial and financial transactions." All the problems mentioned in the resolution with such a pointed emphasis, if solved through the joint efforts of the different countries of the world, would make the world happier and more worth living in. Chaotic conditions created by the War have not yet fully disappeared and the so-called peace to end the War became really a peace to end all peace. Neither Europe nor any of the other countries of the world has been able to lay its head nightly on its pillow in a sleep which knows no disturbance. Everywhere there is restlessness and international jealousy, disregard of the rights of smaller nations, in short, violation of all that was held to be the first condition for the Versailles Peace. The bold line of policy formulated by the International Chamber of Commerce augurs well for the future of the world for it is certain that as soon as the commercial community expresses its determination to end the wars and the present international complications all the Governments in the world will have to yield. The Kaiser had to yield in 1911 at the time of the Morocco instance just because Chambers of Commerce told him bluntly that the commercial community was not prepared for a big war at the time. If international commerce universally puts its demand with a concerted and emphatic voice to the Governments of the world, these Governments will not be able to resist their demands. The European Associated Chamber of Commerce of India recently considered the question of joining the International Chamber, for a provision has been made for having two representatives of India on the Board of Directors. The European Associated Chamber of India, however, has resolved against joining the International Chamber on the ground that the subscription and admission fees were very large and that it would not be possible for Chambers here to influence the policy of the International Chamber. Indian Chambers, however, may well consider if it would be worth joining the International Chamber for through the instrumentality of the International Chamber they would be able to acquaint the world with the history of all the steps taken by the Government in this country not to develope the trade and industries but actually to hamper them and to inflict on the commercial community burdens which they cannot bear. In fact, if the Indian Chambers join the International Chamber, it will mean a propaganda campaign of no mean dimensions.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD. & EASTERN PETROLEUM & FINANCE CO., LTD

The Local Board has received information from London that Mr. Campbell Hunter, the expert who was specially sent to Commodor Rivadavia in Argentina, recently to inspect the properties secured there, reports as their value and prospects eminently satisfactory and recommends immediate commencement of drilling with the expectation of highly gratifying results. And as regards the operations of the British Sinai Co. Ltd. in Egypt, the Consulting Engineer who has sent to review the work, reports that all is going on well and there seems every prospect of oil being obtained at shallow depths.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 28th July 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		8 34
Sakels		15 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	11 93
	Jan.	12 33
	March	12 66
As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)		
New Orleans 10 a.m. — —	Oct.	11 43
" " "	Jan.	11 83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 28th July, 1921

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8.18
Aug.	—
Sept.	8.39
Oct.	8.40
Nov.	—
Dec.	8 54
Jan.	8 56
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—
June	8.77

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 28th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	8 05
August	8 05
September	8 16
October	8 28
November	8 32
December	8 37
January	8 41
February	8 47
March	8 54
April	8 57
May	8 60
June	8 62

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 28th July, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.50
" " Fine	5.75
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.85
" " " Fully Good	6.35
" " " Fine	6.60
" M.G. Broach, Good	7.30
" " Fully Good	6.55
" " Fine	7.80
" Scinde, Good	4.88
" " " Fully Good	5.38
" " Fine	5.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 28th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	15.00
Aug.	14.95
Sept.	14.95
Oct.	14 95
Nov.	14 95
Dec.	14 95
Jan.	14.95

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 28th July, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Sept. Sellers	—21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept Sellers	—22/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Sept. Sellers	22/9

TONE:—

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 29th July, 1921.

Futures at New York	Oct.	12 05
	Jan.	12.49
	Mar.	12 84

Liverpool, 29th July, 1921

Cotton Daly. Mid. U.G.O.C.	Oct.	8 89
	Jan	8 52
	Mar.	8 63
Liverpool	May	8 69

London, 29th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 1/2	Steady
Bar Gold—	£11 5 2	Firm.
Bar Silver Spot—	—387 8	Quiet.

New York 28th July 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		23.000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" to Continent		—
Futures at New York	Oct.	11.95
Futures at New York	Jan.	12.40
	Mar.	12.70
Spot Cotton at New York		11,95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11 00

Tone:—of Spot Cotton:—

Futures at New Orleans	Oct.	11.42
	January	11 88
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6' 5/16
Demand Bills		3.57.00
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		62 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, 28th July, 1921.

Rentes 3%	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	39 1/2
" 2 months hence	38 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 2/8
7 day Market loans	3 7/8

Amount Paid in-to the Bank of England £5 1/2 p/c, since 21st ultimo.

METALS.

London, 29th June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	—
Standard Copper G. M. B.	—
Copper Braziers	£104 1/2
Yellow Metal	£9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£22 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris. — Fsance —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£76 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£37
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£51 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August Sept.	11 1/4
Plantation first Latex Crepe August	8 7/8

Tone:—Dull.

New York, 29th July, 1921.

Demand Bills	355 62

EXCHANGE.

New York, 29th June, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 95
In Germany	288 75
in Italy	84 85

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 4
Christiana	27 88
Amsterdam	11 62
Switzerland	21 78
Belgium	—
Petrograd	—
Athens	—

Liverpool 29th July 1921:

Mid Americans cotton spot	8.38
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	15 50

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 1.

The Marwari Bazar open this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 320 and after touching Rs. 322 declined to Rs. 320½. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 328½ at which price the Bazar closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was very weak on Saturday last. Exporters were out of the market. Sellers were offering nice ready cotton at about Rs. 5 per candy lower than the preceeding day. Some local millwalas are reported to have bought about 1,000 bales in all.

Our markets at Colaba for ready and forward business are closed to-day.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th July, 1921.

Cotton	8,405	Bales.
Wheat	13,160	Cwts
Linseed	11,191	"
Rapeseed	8425	"
Gingellyseed	47	"
Popyseed	4049	"
Groundnuts	1713	"
Castorseed	2337	"
Rice	13853	"
Myrabollams	6'9	"
Cottonseed	13855	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2643	"
Jawar	648	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	123	"
Bajra	3930	"
Coal	10243	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 1.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 33.
Bars Silver ready, 103-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3 13/32.
D D on Paris, 290.
3 M/st D A, 320.
T T on Japan, 212.
London Silver ready, 39-2.
London Silver forward D, 38-6.
American Cross Rate, 3.56½.
Paris Cross Rate, 46.80.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, 66.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 74.
5 per cent War Loan, 85.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-6.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100-4.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974, 65
6 per cent Port Trust 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal 1974, 65.
6 per cent Municipal 1929 to 49, 96.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan, 104¼.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 33 steady.
Bars Gold Forward, Rs. 33-2 steady.
Bars Silver ready, 103-4-0 easy.
Bars Silver 1st Settlement, 103-4-0 easy.
Bars 2nd Settlement, 102-12-0 easy.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 13...
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 7/16.
Bank's Buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 3/4.
Bank's Buying T T, 1/3 15/32.
Bank's Buying D D, 1/3 1/8.
Tone of Exchange, steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, 290.
Bank's Buying 3 M/st D A, 320.
Bank's Buying D D, 310.
On Japan Bank's selling T T, 212.
Bank's Buying 60 D/st D P, 205.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, 182.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, 443.
London Silver ready, 39-2.
London Silver forward, 38-6.
Tone of Silver—India bought, China sold, steady.
American Cross Rate on London, Dollars 3.56½.
French Cross Rate on London, Francs 46.80.
German Cross Rate on London, Marks 292.
Belgium Cross Rate on London, 48.60.
Italian Cross Rate on London, 85.70.
Swiss Cross Rate on London, 21.80.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, 66-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100-8-0.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100-4-0.
4 per cent Port Trust Bonds 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust Bonds 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal Bonds 1974, 65.
3 per cent Municipal Bonds 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan, 104.

SHARES.

The market was closed as it was the first day of August settlement.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The storm from the Bay lies over Sind and caused some heavy rain there and in Gujerat and Rajputana. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India, east Central Provinces, North-West Frontier province, Sind, Rajputana and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India (West) and the North Punjab, Kashmir and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, South-East Madra sand on the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts were:—Maymyo one inch, Yavoy and Boulmein two, Bassein one, Calcutta one Slampur and Ranchi two, Jhansi one and half, Mussorie, Jubbolpore and Pendra one, Chanda one and half, Sialkote and Rawal-states special permission was, a few years ago, granted to the Sikh community to wear Kirpans but Cherat three, Hyderabad (Sind) five, Mount Aby fifteen, Udaipur and Dessa three, Ahmedabad two, Ratnageri one and half, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin three, Calicut and Nizamabad one and a half, Mercara four and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—An extension in Baluchistan and North Burma.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 1-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 1st 1919.	June 1st to Aug. 1st 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 06	62 48	48 17	30 98
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 06	64 83	52 00	33 22
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0 06	59 07	49 88	33 05
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 02	63 16	55 06	34 79
Camp & Co. (C. Hill)	..	..	—	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded on Monday, the 1st August 1921, for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Information from Rawalpindi, Hissar and Delhi 0.16 in. and 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded humidity is in defect and tem... than usual. Day temperature normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces. There nearly general rain; Mainpuri Jhansi 0.55 in. Cawnpore Allahabad 0.21in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity ature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen generally; Jaipur reports 1.56 in. 3.80 in. Ajmer 0.81 in. Jodhpur 0.26 in. Kotah 0.87in., Mount Abu 2.87in. and Karachi 5.41in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in Sind humidity is in excess and temperature lower than usual. Day temperature is also below normal at Jodhpur and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India West and South Gujarat; Neemuch reports 0.62 in. Indore 0.70 in. Surat 0.47in. Ahmedabad 0.15in. and Deesa 0.45in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ahmedabad humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Jubbulpore reports 0.17 in. Sugor 0.47 in. Hoshangabad 1.71 in. Akola 0.75 in. Amraoti 1.48 in. Nagpur 1.64 in. Chanda 2.23 in. and Raipur 1.27 in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Ratnagiri reports 0.15 in. Mormugao 0.71 in. and Karwar 0.21 in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Nizamabad report 0.32 in. and 0.10 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks. The storm from the Bay which lies over lower Sind has given exceptionally heavy rain there. Rain has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Rajputana, lower Sind and South-East Madras and local in the Punjab with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Karachi reports a heavy fall of 5.41 in. other principal amounts being 4.53 in. at Calicut, 2.23 in. at Chanda, 2.87 in. at Mount Abu, 3.80 in. at Bikaner and 1.56 in. at Jaipur. The sea has become rough at Karachi and ...arka and is moderate or rough at othe... ...ns on the west coast.

Forecast.—... likely to be nearly general in... the Konkan and local ... the United Pro... ...can, and ...as.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Means of obse...	
2 p.m.	
Barometer corre...	
Temperature of ...	
Wet Bulb Therm...	
Dew Point	
Relative humid...	
Extent of cloud	
Maximum tempe...	
Minimum do	
General direction o...	
from Midnight to ...	
Movement of Wind	
Fall of Rain	
Total fall during mo...	
do. yea...	
Additional fall of ...	

INCOME-TAX REPORT.

UNANIMITY IN ESSENTIALS.

NO VIRTUAL CHANGE IN ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The report of the All-India Income Tax Committee presided over by Mr. G. G. Sim, I.C.S., which assembled at Simla to make recommendations for amendment of the Income-Tax Act, more particularly regarding the assessment of the mercantile profits, is published to-day. The proceedings of the Committee were opened by the Finance Member on 12th of July and the Committee finished its sittngs on the 15th July. The report is divided into three parts. The first contains the recommendation on the major issues, the second records some recommendations regarding the specific sections and the third is devoted to a report on the general questions. The report is unanimous except some divergences of opinion on certain specific issues. The following are the main recommendations of the Committee.—

We are of opinion that in view of the difficulties arising from a recent interpretation by a High court of the word "Income" in section 3 of the Act that section should be altered on the lines of the English Income-tax Act in order to provide that income-tax shall be charged not on income but in respect of property, profits or gains as described in the schedules or the specific sections of the Act. In view of the variety of systems of keeping accounts in this country we are of opinion that it is impossible to prescribe in the Act any uniform system of account keeping on which profits shall be worked out. We recommend that the Indian Income-tax Act should be extended in full to British Baluchistan and not confined as at present to incomes of the Government servants. We agree that the Indian Income-tax Act should be amended in order to provide that no account shall be taken of any income derived from a Hindu undivided family by any individual member of family in determining the rate at which that individual member shall pay income tax on his separate income. We agree that the Act should be amended in order to make the total income determine the liability to the tax as well as the rate at which tax should be assessed on every portion of that income and also in order to make the deduction on account of insurance premia permissible in the case of all incomes from whatever source derived. We are not in favour of the recommendation made by the Mahomedan members of the Madras Committee that an allowance equal to or in lieu of insurance premia should be made in the case of those communities which have religious objections against life insurance. The majority of the members of the committee are of opinion that the adjustment system should be abolished provided that assessments made in the current year be adjusted.

NEW BUSINESS SHOULD BE ASSESSED FROM SECOND YEAR

As regards the new businesses we are of opinion that no assessment should be made until the second year. Provision should, however, be made in the Act for businesses that close down during the course of a financial year that the collector may assess for that year on profit received for the portion of the year during which the business is carried on. We consider that there should be a statutory provision that the owners of a business about to be closed down, should give notice to the revenue authorities of their intention to close down the business 15 days before the business is closed down and an addition should be made to the section 24 for this purpose. Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram and Dewan Tek Chand would prefer that this provision should not apply to persons who have not been previously assessed. We are of opinion that all rules under the Income-tax Act should be made by the Government of India and that no rules should be made by the local governments. We endorse the opinion of the English Royal Commission on Income-tax para 408 (10) of their report that be done with interest, instructions far as be made

IST.

luation the suffi sent the ot ner Rs how chang hat th d and th olished and ovision some nglish Act fo rtnerships a If the individua ents of persona e the assessor wi ain whether the nip profits are a personal statements i d charge the partner riate rate. It woul on of the assessor ir hether a partnershi super-tax on the u ld be abolished.

F SUPER-TAX.

ould then be levied on rtner on his total income y anticipated is as regard partner. We consider ld be made in the Act come-tax assessor to dent partners or repre-

POLICE AND FIRING.

C. P. GOVERNOR ON N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 30.

His Excellency the Governor attended this morning a parade of the Nagpur District Police held at the Police Lines. After the parade was over the men were drawn up and addressed by His Excellency. He congratulated the police force on the excellent manner in which they performed their duties during the past year. Touching the Non-Cooperation movement, his Excellency said that though the movement outwardly professes to be non-violent their methods of agitation were bound to lead to defiance of authority and to breaches of public peace. His Excellency referred to the recent riots in Nagpur City and other places, both in this district and other districts. The primary duty of maintaining peace and order under the most difficult conditions had fallen on the Police and he wished to heartily congratulate the police upon the strong sense of discipline and great restraint shown by them in performing their duties. Perhaps the most difficult task had fallen on the Social Armed Force. The necessity of firing upon a mob in order to quell an outbreak of violence must be as distasteful to every member of that Force as it was to the Government, but there were occasions like these when it was in the interests of the country, of all the peaceful citizens, and of ordered progress that such outbreaks of mob violence must be suppressed by firing, if other methods of preserving order fail. His Excellency, referring to the verdict of the special committee appointed to enquire into their conduct during the recent disturbances, congratulated the Force on the complete vindication of their character.

BURMA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON July 30.

Government enquiry into the Burma Railway accident begins on Monday by the Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, Major Sandeman. The latest information gives the total casualties as 153 of whom 98 are killed and 55 injured. Drivers of both the trains and two of the four firemen were killed. No actual casualty occurred among the first and second class passengers except severe shock. Departmental joint enquiry begun on the morning of the 26th and still continues.

ALLAHABAD Vs. LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

The Allahabad Capital Retention Committee are all satisfied with His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to their memorial and are issuing a rejoinder, pointing out that if the Council Chamber is once created at Lucknow that town will be for all practical purposes become the Capital.

PRINCE AND MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 30.

An adjourned general meeting of Corporation passed to-day a resolution deciding to present a address to the Prince of Wales and Rs. 3,000 were sanctioned for a casket.

A correspondent from ...rnal writes under date July 30:—

The foundation ston... ceremony of the Kurukshetra Gita Bha...wan comes off on the 5th August when the Governor of the Punjab will perform it. The Punjab public resents this and has protested strongly. It is the bounden duty of all Hindus believing in the Gita and the Lord Sri Krishna to raise their voice of protest against the self-seeking organisers. It is meet that the ceremony should be performed by some Hindu gentlemen this time. Immediate action is necessary as the time is short.

sentatives of a firm to pay the super-tax due on the share of the profits belonging to any non-resident partner. We do not consider it feasible to insert any provision requiring any such resident partner or representative of the firm to get from the non-resident partner a statement of any other income that may accrue to him. To India we are of opinion that the present rules made by most local governments providing that the tax shall only be refunded in the district in which it was levied should be abolished and that any rules made should provide that a refund should be granted to an assessee in the district in which he is assessed to income tax or if he is not assessed in the district of his residence. We also recommend that it should be made obligatory on all persons who deduct income-tax from interest on the Government securities or the securities of companies to issue to all the security holders a certificate that the income-tax has been deducted at the maximum rate and that companies distributing dividends should be required by law to give a certificate that income-tax has been or will be paid at the maximum rate. In both cases the amount of rate should be specified in the certificate. These certificates should be accepted as a final authority for a refund in the district in which the assessee is assessed or if he is not assessed in which the assessee resides. We recommend that applications for refunds should be received by post and that the refunds for those assessees who do not present themselves before the Collector should be remitted by money order. In such cases the cost of the money order should be borne by Government and should not be deducted from the amount refunded. We are unable to support the recommendation of the Bombay Committee that in the case of Government securities the tax should be recovered at the lowest rate, the balance due being recovered direct from the assessee by the Collector.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(BY M K. GANDHI.)

Everybody knows that without unity between Hindus and Musalmans, no certain progress can be made by the nation. There is no doubt that the cement binding the two is yet loose and wet. There is still mutual distrust. The leaders have come to recognise, that India can make no advance without both feeling the need of trust and common action. But though there is a vast change among the masses, it is still not a permanent quantity. The Musalman masses do not still recognise the same necessity for Swaraj as the Hindus do. The Musalmans do not flock to public meetings in the same numbers as the Hindus. This process cannot be forced. Sufficient time has not passed for the national interest to be awakened among the Musalmans. Indeed it is a marvel, that whereas but a year ago the Musalmans as a body hardly took any interest in Congress affairs, all over India thousands have registered themselves as members. This in itself is an immense gain.

But much more yet remains to be done. It is essentially the work of the Hindus. Wherever the Musalmans are still found to be apathetic, they should be invited to come in. One often hears from Hindu quarters the complaint that Musalmans do not join the Congress organisations or do not pay to the Swaraj Fund. The natural question is, have they been invited? In every district Hindus must make special effort to draw out their Musalman neighbours. There will never be real equality so long as one feels inferior or superior to the other. There is no room for patronage among equals. Musalmans must not feel the lack of education or numbers where they are in a minority. Deficiency in education must be corrected by taking education. To be in a minority is often a blessing. Superiority in numbers has frequently proved a hindrance. It is character that counts in the end. But I have not commenced this article to lay down counsels of perfection, or to state the course of conduct in the distant future.

My main purpose is to think of the immediate task lying before us. Bakr-Id will be soon upon us. What are we to do to frustrate the attempts that will then be made to foment quarrels between us—Hindus and Musalmans? Though the situation has improved considerably in Bihar, it is not yet free from anxiety. Over-zealous and impatient Hindus are trying to force matters. They lend themselves an easy prey to the machinations of mischief-makers not always prompted by the Government side. Protection of the cow is the nearest to the Hindu heart. We are therefore apt to lose our heads over it, and thus be unconsciously instrumental in doing an injury to the very cause we seek to espouse. Let us recognise that our Musalman brethren have made great efforts to save the cow for the sake of their Hindu brethren. It would be a grave mistake to underrate them. But immediately we become assertive, we make all efforts on their part nugatory. We have throughout all these many years put up with cow slaughter either without a murmur or under ineffective and violent protests. We have never tried to deserve self-imposed restraint on the part of our Musalman countrymen by going out of our way to cultivate friendly relations with them. We have more or less gratuitously assumed the impossibility of the task.

But we are now making a deliberate and conscious attempt in standing by their side in the hour of their need. Let us not spoil the good effect by making our free ocering a matter of bargain. Friendship can never be a contract. It is a status carrying no consideration with it. Service is a duty, and duty is a debt which it is a sin not to discharge. If we would prove our friendship, we must help our brethren whether they save the cow or not. We throw tht responsibility for their conduct towards us on their own shoulders. We dare not dictate it to them as consideration for our help. Such help will bt hired service, which the Musalmans cannot be blamed if they summarily reject. I hope, therefore, that the Hindus of Bihar and indeed all the parts of India will realise the importance of observing the strictest forbearance, no matter what the Musalmans do on Bakr-Id. We must leave them to take what course they choose. What Hakim Ajmal Khanji did in one hour at Amritsar, Hindus could not have done by years of effort. The cows that Messrs. Chhotani and Khatri saved last Bakr-Id day the Hindu millionaires of Bombay could not have saved if they had given the whole of their fortunes. The greater the pressure put upon the Musalmans, the greater must be the slaughter of the cow. We must leave them to their own sense of honour and duty. And we shall have done the greatest service to the cow.

The way to save the cow is not to kill or quarrel with the Musalman. The way to save the cow is to die in the act of saying the Khilafat without mentioning the cow. Cow-protection is a process of puriqcation. It is *tapasya*, i.e. selfsuffering. When we suffer voluntarily and therefore without expectation of reward, the cry of suffering (one might say) literally ascends to heaven, and God above hears it and responds. That is the path of religion, and it has answered even if one man has adopted it *in its entirety*. I make bold to assert without fear of contradiction, that it is not Hinduism to kill a fellowman even to save the cow. Hinduism requires it votaries to immolate themselves for the sake of their religion, i. e. for the sake of saving the cow. The question is how many Hindus are ready without bargaining with the Musalmans to die for them and for their religion? If the Hindus can answer it in the religious spirit, they will not only have secured Musalman friendship for eternity, but they will have saved the cow for all time from the Musalmans. Let us not sweat even by the greatest among them. They can but help. They cannot undertake to change the hearts of millions of men who have hitherto given no thought to the feeling of their Hindu neighbours when they slaughter the cow. But God Almighty can in a moment change them and move them to pity. Prayer accompanied by adequate suffering is a prayer of the heart. That alone counts with God. To my Musalman friends I would but say one word. They must not be irritated by the acts of irresponsible or ignorant but fanatical Hindus. He who exercises restraint under provocation wins the battle. Let them know and *feel* sure that responsible Hindus are not on their side in any bargaining spirit. They are helping because they know, that the Khilafat is a just cause and that to help them in a good cause is to serve India, for they are even as blood-brothers born of the same mother—Bharata Mata.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MADRAS CITIZENS' RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

Under the auspices of the Madras District Congress Committee a public meeting was held on the beach, passed a resolution expressing opinion that the Union Government of South Africa committed breach of faith by creating false hopes in the Indians in Natal that employment would be offered to them in India at Rs. 30 per month, that foodstuffs are plentiful and that all the expenses would be paid to all the repatriated Indians upto their final destination.

Another resolution expresses opinion that nothing short of the policy of "Open Door" for Indians in the Dominions and colonies and of absolute equality for the Indian residents therein can justify continuance of India in the British Commonwealth.

Mr. C. R. Naidu, who has just returned from South Africa, detailed the sufferings the Indians were exposed to in that country and said that the citizens should see that the Indians in South Africa be instructed not to return to India as such step would not better their condition in any way.

Rice market closed stroug at 585 to 590.

A public meeting in honour of the Late Mr. T. M. Nair was held on Saturday evening on the occasion of his ashes being taken to Benares by his sister.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Madras High Court has recommended that its present strength of twelve judges should be maintained.

KIRPAN AND SWORD.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 31.

A Punjab communique states special permission was, a few years ago, granted to the Sikh community to wear Kirpans but in granting this concession Government did not intend it to cover the case of large weapons or of ordinary swords and accordingly prosecutions were instituted a few months since against the Sikhs in Amritsar district for wearing such weapons or swords either in addition to or without ordinary. The accused were convicted in both these cases but in view of the fact that practice of wearing large weapons or ordinary swords appears to have now much diminished Government while reserving to themselves the power to take necessary action if practice again becomes prevalent have remitted punishment to which the accused were sentenced in two cases above referred to.

A LAHORE JOURNALIST'S DEMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

The death occurred in the early hours of Saturday morning, at his residence in Lahore, of Babu Amritlal Roy, one of the most distinguished Indian journalists of the older generation. Early in life he went to England and America, where he took part in Labour movement. He then founded and edited the Calcutta weekly called the "Hope" and became editor of the "Tribune" and later on of the "Punjabee." He had been in failing health for some years and died at the age of 62. He was also a promoter of the Bengal Provincial Railway.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1921.

In the Chamber Library.

31-21—2191-19—Captain and V. Fazal Peermahomed v Girdharlal, Damodhar Jain, Dastur and Co, Part heard.

20-21—3442-20—Motichand and D. Moonjadal Bankeylal and Co v Premsukhdas Umedram and anr, Patell and Ez.

51-21 688-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Govindlal Bansilal v Bansilal Motilal and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Bhaishanker K and G. Manchershaw and N. Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

62-21 211-21—Motichand and D. Devkaran Mulji v The New Piece Goods Bazar Ltd, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Consent Decree.

702-21 Capt and V, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha v J B Linn and anr, Crow B and Co, against 1st defendant only.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

1302-21—Dhirumal D and Co, Bai Laximibai Mangeshkar v J C Banerji, Pandia and Co, Part heard.

1420-21 Jamsedji B and D, Gomalibai widow and ors v. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Captain & V.

1441-21—Payne and Co., Carsondas Tejpal v. Carsondas Lalji and ors, Malvi J. R & Co.

1434-21—Wadia G and Co., Pirojbai Sorabjee Panthaki v. Nowroji Lalji Pavri.

1466-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Hassanalli Sulemanji v. Gulabchand Devichand Jhaveri, Daphtary F and D.

1467-21—Matubhai J & M, Shirbanoobai wife of Mahomed Alli K Jethabhai v. Miradkhan Jamadar and ors.

1490-21—Motichand and D., Motichand I. Gandhi v. Bhawanishanker Naranji & anr, Mulla and M., Ferreira & V.

1491-21—Captain & V, Vasantrao Vinayak Katni v Messrs Khimji Tejsey and anr, Jamsedji R & D, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1492-21—Matubhai J and M, Bhikaji Savaksha Choksi v. Eruekshaw Sorabji Bharucha, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1493-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeser Cooper v. Messrs Dhirajlal Vrajlal & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1494-21—Judah & Solomon, Simon Reuben, v. Ratanji Jivandas & Co. a firm and ors, Motichand & D. Mulla & M.

1575-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Venasi Heera Lala.

1576-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Bhagirathibai widow.

1577-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Girdharlal Anandji.

1579-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Abdul Hafiz Abdul Kadar.

1580-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. R Ward.

1581-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Jeswanlal Daulatrao and anr.

1582-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Cassam Sunderji.

1583-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Narayen Ramchandra.

1584-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Tokersey Soora.

1504-21—Surveyor and Co, Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Sedhwar and anr v Rustomji Burjorji Ookaji, Mulla and M.

1638-21—Wadia G and Co, Merwanji Boman Cassinath v Miss Goolbai Boman Sursetji Ashburner and ors, Crai... B and C. Forbes and Co.

1109-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Fazalbh... Currimbhoy Kt v Bai Meherbai Kashinath, Wadia G and Co.

1672-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Tamoob widow v Messrs Jiwanlal Keshavl... a firm, Mulla and M.

1689-21—Amin and D, Jaffarji Hassanalli ... v Messrs Poonamchand Premchand a firm.

2633-20—Payne and Co, Ayub Dada v Premji Monji.

578-21—Captain and V, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd v N J Bakhor and anr.

612-21—Bhai K and G, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj v Pestonji Rustomji Katrak, Crawford B and Co.

1090-21—Payne and Co, Abdul Hussein Tyabolli v Sheikh Ebrahim Saraffalli and ors, Patel and Ezekiel.

1161-21—Unwalla P and P, Lala Mansn Ram Nandlal and ors v Motiram Vishram and anr, Matubhai J and M.

1922-21 M B Chothia, Messrs Bhawanji Mulji and Co a firm v Khimji Khilsey a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1307-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Uttamchand Hirji a firm, Shroff and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal (in Chambers.)

1230-21—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v N M N Wadia and anr, against 2nd defendant only.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Wild resigns his seat in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. D. R. Lyle, an official, is appointed member of Legislative Assembly. Mr. C. Tindall becomes Assistant Secretary to the Council of State and Legislative Assembly.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. H. Leicester, I.M.S., professor Medical College Calcutta, has eight months' leave. Major Cragg I.M.S. officiates as the Director, Central Research Institute.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. D. Manson, Assistant Secretary, has six months' leave, Mr. Duncan officiating. Mr. Maub Cole, District Controller N. W. Railway retired from service.

S.S. Hughli:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Hughli, 3,164 tons, Captain L. P. Robson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Warla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Warla, 1,341 tons, Captain H. B. Howse, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Aug. 1.

S.S. Nerbudda, Badger, Java.
S.S. Taisho Maru, Kerauchi, Calcutta.
S.S. Nanaric, Meeer, New York.
S.S. Frankdale, Pitchett, Maulmein.
S.S. City of Exeter, Rigby, Liverpool.
S.S. British Holly, McClure, Abadan.
S.S. Sanuki Maru, Nakajima, Baltimore.
S.S. Varsona, Jones, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S.S. Hughli, Robson, New York.
S.S. Warla, Homes, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
Steamer Banka for Bangkok.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

S.S. City of Exeter:—The City of Exeter, 6,072 tons, Captain H. V. Rigby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. British Holly:—The S. W. Coy.'s steamer British Holly, 3,691 tons, Captain C. M. C. McClure, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Sanuki Maru:—The steamer Sanuki Maru, 3,693 tons, Captain Y. Nakajima, arrived in harbour yesterday from Baltimore with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, 1,956 tons, Captain S. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo passengers.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 1.

S S Calidonia for London:—11 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 250 cwts kissmiss, M Vishnoo; 25 cwts kissmiss, W Vishnoo.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—31 bales wool raw, J S Mehta and Co.

S S City of Baroda for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 125 bales cotton fly, G Peraj and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, K Thaker and Co; 1600 cwts mourseed, Strauss and Co, Ltd.

S S Elysia for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 1540 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 11920 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 157 bales cotton, V A Save; 110 bales cotton, Harkisandas Jagmohandas; 220 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Persha and Co; 1672 bales cotton, C Jivanlal and Co; 2978 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 490 bales cotton, N V Dosa; 220 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—744 cwts ground nut oil cakes, N Mamlal and Co; 77 bales wool raw, C Ramsaroop.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—400 cwts ground nut oil cakes, 575 cwts linseed oil cakes, Kukarni Lele and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—2000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Hugli for New York:—3240 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Atak Maru for Kobe:—216 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha; 1850 bales cotton, Tyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—151 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—660 bales cotton, E S Sassoon and Co Ltd.; 100 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—700 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales cotton, Tyo Menka Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Aug. 1.

...u Shanghai, Agents Mackin-
...d Co:—9 cases S P goods,
... 301 chase tea, 493 bales
...heads green tea, 66 cases
...ases silk goods, 79 cases
... 6 cases raw silk, 30
...ases cassia, 87 cases
...ales, 50 bags sugar
...eds, 18 bundles fine
...ugar, 3 cases cigu-
...cases dry fruits,

Gallonders
...ng squares,
...ling, 788
...k flouring,

Day of Week	
Tuesday	2nd Aug...

NATIONAL SERV...

"The prosperity of the Nation is but the collective thrift of Citizens. Thrift and Economy are alike enjoined for personal and patriotic reasons."
(Hon. F. D. GARDNER).

"If while working conscienciously at our several tasks, we will save consistently and spend conservatively, we will have done ... most needed to esta... National prosperity."
(Hon. E...

Open a Current A... Bank account with ...

TH...
CENTRAL BAN...
LI...

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of Smyrna Fund, 6 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi to preside. (Speakers include: Messrs. Mrs. Pickthall, Mohamed Ali, M. A. K. Azad, Hakim A. Khan, Dr. Ansari, Lala Lajpatraj).

Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 6, Apollo Street, 6-15 p.m.

General Meeting of the Subscribers of the Shepperd After-Care Association and Fund and those interested in the work of the Association at H. M.'s Mint, Mint Road at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

SHEPPARD ASSOCIATION.

General meeting of the subscribers of the Sheppard After-Care Association will be held at H.M.'s Mint, Mint Road, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) today.

A CORRECTION.

In our yesterday's issue, we reported that Mahatma Gandhi delivered an address on "Swadeshi" in the compound of Motisha's Jain Temple at Parel. The temple is situated at Byculla and not at Parel.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 31st July was 120 as compared with 92 of the corresponding day of last year. There were 1 attack and 2 deaths from cholera, 1 attack from smallpox and 2 deaths from Influenza.

TO KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All Khilafat Volunteers are requested to be present at the Excelsior Cinema at 4 p.m. (B. T.) sharp to maintain order at the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be held today under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. UNION.

The annual general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union will be held in the new Workmen's Institute that is being erected when the bowse Karak tomorrowcounts for the last year will be submitted to the meeting for consideration and other necessary work will be done.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF COTTON BALES.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest touching the body of Anna Bula at the G. T. Hospital, who died of injuries sustained by bales of cotton falling on him.

The evidence showed that yesterday afternoon bales of cotton were being arranged in a stack in a Cotton Godown at Colaba. The bales were hoisted up by means of a pulley. A labourer was pulling the rope on the top of the stack, when suddenly the stack collapsed and Anna who was seated on a chair was crushed under the bales. Immediately he was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died of internal Haemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict that Anna died of injuries sustained by bales falling on him from a stack which collapsed on account of their being carelessly stacked.

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, (Bombay), writes:—

The following amounts have been received by the Central Khilafat Committee for Smyrna Relief Fund:—

(1.) Midwife Khatijabai widow of Ismail Jacoob, Hyderabad Deccan Rs. 1,500;

(2.) Kha' Alias Khadai Khan, Hyderabad Deccan Rs. 611;

(3.) Chotani Jamaat of Bombay 2nd instalment Rs. 5,500;

(4.) Khandwani Jamaat of Bombay 2nd instalment Rs. 15,000;

(5.) Meman Bhavnagri Jamaat of Bombay, 1st instalment Rs. 8,000.

No OF VICTIMS TO WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The number of persons reported killed during the year 1920 in the Bombay Presidency by wild animals was 34 against 45 of the previous year. The mortality caused by snake-bite increased from 1,161 to 1,309 of which 288 deaths occurred in Ratnagiri, Thana, Satara and Hyderabad coming next in order. The total human mortality shows a net increase of 157.

The number of wild animals destroyed during the year rose from 4,562 to 6,001. On the other hand the number of snakes destroyed declined from 23,670 to 20,238, Ratnagiri and Upper Sind Frontier being responsible for the destruction of 11,946 and 4,774 snakes, respectively. The amount of the rewards paid during the year was Rs. 1,479 against Rs. 171 in the previous year. The rewards were mostly paid for the destruction of wild pigs.

Brunton's lancet was made use of in 9 cases only, out of which 7 recoveries occurred, but in none of these cases was the snake authentically identified as venomous

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN LOHAR STREET.

Due to the continuous rains that have been falling for the last nearly about three weeks, the left wall of a building situated in Lohar Street, collapsed on the night of Sunday last. It appears from enquiry that no life was lost and no damage was caused to the belongings of the tenants.

POSTAL SERVANTS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In no Department of Government has the public a better "maid of all work," ready to do its bidding at all times of day and night, than the Post Office; but beyond frequent "grouses" and occasional kicks, it receives scant interest from the public. The best revenue-bringing Department of Government is the Post Office; but instead of being treated as a fond daughter, Government assumes the role of *injustissima noverca* towards it; and between the public and Government the Post Office employees go to the devil. Everybody's business is nobody's business and *vae victis!*

The Postal Officials have been ground down since the inception of the Department, but three years ago they succeeded by repeated and well-founded complaints in rousing temporarily the attention of the public and one or two members of the Supreme Council, as it then was, bestirred themselves and put a couple of pertinent questions to the hon. member in charge, who like his honorable predecessors had, so far, been impervious to any reasonings. Government appeared then to rouse itself from its Rip-van-winkle sleep and rubbed its eyes, but being too lazy to undertake the task of cleansing the Augean stable, conveniently shouldered the task on a Special Committee. It would be an interesting study to find out how the personnel of this Committee was fixed upon; what claims or special qualifications some of these gentlemen had to serve upon it was not within the ken of common mortals—they have been discovered by Government and kept a mighty secret. The ponderous body moved for nearly six months, examined some witnesses and drew up a report the mountain laboured and brought forth the ridiculous mouse. They called it a Committee of level-headed business men, but it went about the business in a most unbusiness-like manner. The witnesses it examined were not representative, and the way it examined them was certainly not as experts would have done—and the conclusions they came to were really puerile.

At first the report was kept strictly private and confidential—the bazaar has it that it was sent forth into the world after having it doctored by a postal—cabal. And even then, what a mighty failure it was! It neither pleased those immediately concerned, nor Government. But Government had to make the best of it, as exposure of these experts would only bring upon it ridicule. A few instances taken at random will suffice to show that it is not exaggeration to call the Report, childish.

(a) The staff of the offices of the head of a Circle had always received special treatment. The clerks recruited for these offices were required to have better educational qualifications than those selected for the post office proper, for the simple reason that the former had to do more intelligent work and after the manner of Secretariates. They were, therefore, better paid. The Committee recommended not that they should be brought to the level of post office clerks but to one slightly lower than that recommended for the post office proper!

(b) Owing to dearness of living, high rents, insalubrity, etc., the clerks of the Office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay received higher pay than those employed in such offices elsewhere. By an autocratic stroke of the pen without assigning any reason, the Committee recommended that those employed in the Circle office in Bombay should be levelled down with those employed in Calcutta, Rangoon and Madras! And this, be it noted, against the unanimous wishes of all Postmasters-General of Bombay.

(c) It is a fact universally acknowledged that living in Bombay is far costlier than elsewhere in India. Again who have recommended that the pay of postal clerks in Bombay should be brought into a line with of those in Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras and Karachi.

(d) The Committee has laid down as an axion that the conditions of service in the Dead Letter offices and the Railway Mail Service are less unfavourable than those prevailing in the post office proper, and consequently has recommended that the pay of clerks employed in the Dead Letter office and the Railway Mail Service should be fixed at a lower figure than that proposed for the post office. It would severely tax the brains of others than those who composed the Committee to come to this conclusion

There are many other similar ridiculous proposals, but the exigencies of space forbid all of them being exposed. And how did Government receive this faulty, relentlessly hard recommendations, which are teeming with practical difficulties? It not only accepted them 'in toto' but went several steps further. The Committee had recommended that the revision should be brought into effect on the 1st December 1919—the date on which the Telegraph revision took place. Government ruled that the higher appointments should be dated from the 1st October 1920! The reason for thus depriving the staff of the few crumbs for ten months is best known to those on Olympian heights of Simla

The orders of Government have dissatisfied the postal employees who rightly claim that their case should be treated with some breadth of humanity, since they are not human machines. Government in reply states that the Committee has very carefully gone into their case and that its recommendations cannot be set aside. We can understand this sense of prestige, but we ask why is our sister Department rated out a different treatment. Only in December 1919 the Telegraph Department was revised in rather a liberal manner and yet early this year, Government appointed another Committee to go through the question again. It is no secret that Telegraphists, whose work is at best mechanical, got what they dared not hope in their wildest expectation; and yet another Committee is shortly to increase the grandmother's slices they already got. Is it because there are rumblings of a threatened strike? If so, is Government placing a premium on threats? One cannot understand all this petting of one Department at the expense of the other. We ask for more money—a living wage,—and point out the case of Telegraphists Government replies that the Telegraphists are not to be granted increased pay but enhanced allowances. What care we in what shape 'our' income is increased so long as we can manage to keep the wolf out of our doors. No, says Government, we know that unlike Telegraphists you get no extras or allowances, but what you get is sufficient and besides we have 'no funds for you! The Bombay Government has sanctioned a not very liberal scale for its employees; postal officials have repeatedly begged that they should be brought within its purview. The Government of India replies with a most emphatic negative; it presumably thinks that postal employees, the pariahs of Government service, should be satisfied with less than what is considered a living wage by the local Government.

Then again—only lately Government has sanctioned for women postal clerks a scale much higher than that sanctioned for the male clerks. It is a well known fact that women clerks do less difficult work, get easy hours and all holidays and in spite of the fact that women all over the world are not as well paid as men, the Indian Postal Department in its wisdom, raises their pay above that doled out to mere man. Nor is this the only favouritism shown to the postal fair sex: the tax payer's money is being recklessly spent to afford them board and lodging in shape of donations to two Hostels in Bombay, where accommodation is to be reserved for these lucky beings! And where are the men?

Is the public anxious to know why this preferential treatment to Telegraphists and postal women clerks? It is an undeniable fact that a vast majority of them are Europeans and Anglo-Indians while the post office is manned mostly by Indians—that is the whole secret. Is this preferential treatment a "mistake of judgment" or is it that unlike the Viceroy, members of his Government believe that beyond the possibility of doubt it is a fundamental principle of British rule in India that there can be and must be many traces of racial inequality? Lord Reading's speech, if so, must be words, words, words and nothing more. And what about his so much talked of impartial justice to all? Is his Excellency going to prove to the world that his promise is mere rhetoric and post-prandial effusion?

We have knocked at the doors of Government and are despairing of getting any redress: we must now appeal to the public for sympathy and, what is more, active help. Our agitation has been 'vox clamans in deserto.' Has the public no duty to perform towards its less fortunate brethren? There is here a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, another for the Welfare of Released Prisoners, yet a third for the Welfare of Depressed Classes—why not have yet another: a Society for the Salvation of Postal Clerks? Our case is verging on despair—so far have been in a state of suspense backed up by hope and faith in ultimate justice. The element of hope is tending to disappear and with this, resentment will fill our hearts. We are being tried sorely and the situation admits of no delay. If Government turns deaf ears to our pleadings, will the public withhold from us its help. All we seek for is cooperation. Let a few Members of the Assembly take up this question and ask Government for how much longer are we to be treated thus? A living wage is denied us, forebodings of the future fill our brains and hearts—can the public remain impassive? We hope not, for we cling to it as drowning men will cling to the proverbial straw.—Yours, etc.,

A POSTAL SUFFERER.

Bombay, July 31.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO. LTD

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is as amusing as it is surprising to read the correspondence in your today's issue under the signatures of four shareholders of the above Company relative to the meeting held at the Empire on the 24th July, which, they boldly declare, *has failed to accomplish its objects etc.* I was present at that memorable meeting and that what I have seen with my own eyes in the Empire Theatre compels me to emphatically refute their statement. The meeting was certainly held and all the resolutions put forward have been carried by a large majority in spite of the *free fight*, which has evidently dazed and blinded the quartette.—Yours, etc.

J. A. FERNANDES.

Bombay Aug. 1.

KHADI IN DHRANGADRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great concern in your paper that Swadeshi movement is stopped in Dhrangadra. This is not correct. Hundreds and thousands of people have been using Khadi and putting on white caps.

The meetings are not allowed to be held without the permission of the District Magistrate because some of us complained to the authorities of the lawless and unruly behaviour of [illegible] sters in many directions.—Yours, etc.

MOHANLAL T. SHAH.
Retired Diwan Dungarpur State.

INDIA AT LAST OLYMPIC GAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time back some complaints appeared in your paper against the Secretaries accompanying the above team to Antwerp. On their appearance the Athletic Association appointed a Committee to investigate how far the charges were valid and as such there remained no necessity for me to reply publicly. Now I learn the Committee have given their verdict and I refer those interested in this matter to the report which the Association have published.

The causes attributed for the supposed failure are outside and could not have to do with the performance of each individual athlete having some just pride and ambition in him. The standard of strength and intelligence of the opposing European teams was of a high order and our team in comparison stood very poor. Theirs was a superior morale. Besides our team had not that advantage of special training for this competition which the European teams had the personal of which was composed of Amateurs of education and means.

In my opinion, our team could have shown a little progress over their recorded strength if they had but kept themselves in regular practice during the interval at their disposal and tried to learn local conditions when they had a special trainer willing to impart this knowledge to them. But they showed themselves indifferent to this say through pride or false confidence.

Their taking part in the tournament and their performance which came up to their standard of merit almost in all cases, marred only occasionally by their own faults is but a conclusive answer to your correspondents. It is but misleading to take for granted equality or superiority where there existed none. Many of their woes complained of were brought on by themselves. I was never angry at the complaints but sorry your correspondents should have rushed into print and stated things in such an irresponsible manner and at random.

I have given this explanation as some is due from me but I have placed proof before the Association which will show how far the complaints of your correspondents are founded on truth.—Yours, etc.

SORABJI HORMUSJI BHOOT.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

CONTRIBUTION FROM WORKERS OF LUXMI ART WORKS.

When Mahatma Gandhiji visited Byculla on Sunday morning to deliver an address in the compound of the Motisha's Jain Temple, two Cheques of the value of Rs. 375 and Rs. 101 were handed to the Mahatmaji on behalf of the workers and staff of the Laxmi Art Printing Works, and Messrs. Hate & Co., and Mr. Vamanrow. R. Master (Manager Laxmi Art Printing Works) respectively.

STARVATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Dear Sir,—Yesterday I was awaiting the arrival of 10.26 up local train at Kandivli station on the B. B. C. I. Railway line when I heard a cooly woman crying and one of the coolies was saying that a woman from the coolie line died of starvation leaving two young children. On hearing this I wanted to know some thing definite on the subject. I approached the group of coolies or labourers consisting of about 6 or 7 women, 3 or 4 men and two very young children about 5 and 3 years of age. On inquiry I was told that the labourers were working at the Akorli works in connection with the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the contractor or sub-contractor under whom they were working was in the habit of collecting money from the Government Department for the work done but he did not pay to many of the labourers for the work done by them I was told that these poor ignorant labourers were brought down from their villages under assurance that each male was to receive Re. 1 per day and each woman Re. 0-8-0 per day. They had been working for about 2 months and they should be entitled to their wages but I was told that the contractor in question some times paid them four or eight annas and some times would give some small quantity of bad flour to these workmen without paying them their dues and on each such occasion of this most inadequate payment, the contractor would compel them to sign some register kept by him with their thumb impressions as the labourers were quite illiterate. They (labourers) did not know what was within in the register and they were made to sign as above on each occasion of such payment.

They complained that under such circumstances most of them were starving and one woman actually died of starvation leaving the two children who were shown to me. They tried to keep themselves alive by eating some grass but they complained that the grass in the locality was not equal in quality to the grass they get at their village and consequently they suffer from scurvy and other allied diseases. They said they had to sell off some trinket ornaments to keep themselves alive and now there was no alternative left for them but to leave the work. One of the labourers told me that in case they leave they are sure to be followed and bullied by the Pathans employed at the works and made to return to work under the threat of prosecution for over-drawing their wages by the contractors. After hearing this I was just cogitating with myself whether I should leave off an important appointment at Bombay and should accompany these labourers to their camp and draw the attention of the authorities concerned. In the meantime I was told that Mr. O'Rosky the Deputy Chief Engineer in charge of the works was on the opposite platform. I immediately went to him and told him all about this matter. First he said that the contractor in question by name Chagasonar was not in his department and perhaps the labourers belonged the P. W. D. When I told him about the contractor getting thumb impressions, he told me: "Let then (labourers) go to Court. I can't do anything." I again appealed to him as human being to look into the matter for the sake of humanity. He said he did not believe that any one died of starvation and that they the labourers were rascals. I pointed out to him that there may be one two or five rascals but a whole lot of about hundred or two hundred men cannot be rascals. In the meantime one of the labourers made bold to come near where we were talking and with folded heads stood opposite to us. I pointed out the man to Mr. O'Rosky who after some further discussion promised to look into the matter and asked me to tell the labourer to come and see him in his office.

I do not know how far the complaint is true but from the attitude and talks of these poor fellows I feel that their sufferings were genuine and that it is a public scandal to allow people to die of starvation when they have earned more than enough to maintain themselves.

This is not the only big coolie camp working for the Government Department. There are others at Worli and other places. It is useless to talk about Fiji Indians and other similar complaints when we have under our very nose, the worst form of slavery being practised under legal guise.

I hope this letter will find a corner of your paper at the very earliest opportunity and that it will draw attention of the public bodies so that an eye could be kept over the working of the big Government Department where such scandals are said to be allowed, with or without the knowledge of superior officers.—Yours, etc.

M. MORARJEE.

23, Jhodbunder Road, Malad, July 31.

A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will be kind enough to spare a corner in your well-esteemed and promptly circulated paper for the insertion of the following few lines?

In persuance of the advice of Mahatma Gandhi regarding the entire Boycott of foreign cloth and the use of Khadder, the Non-Cooperators have determined to use purely Swadeshi cloth from the 1st of August 1921. But before they enter upon such a vow, they must be very careful to ascertain that the Khadder which they put on is purely Indian. For I have recently received information from a very reliable source to the effect that a few days back a steamer, loaded with foreign Khadder but without the trade mark, came to Goa whence the cloth was brought to Bombay and sold as Swadeshi. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, Yours, etc.

ADAM FAZALBHOY LALLJEE,

Bombay, July 9.

A Rajkot correspondent says that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference it was decided to hold the next session of the conference on the 31st of August.

MR. BAPTISTA'S RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should be much obliged to you if you will kindly allow this to reach Mr. Baptista through the columns of your popular paper.

I think, what Mr. Baptista meant by his responsive cooperation with the Government yesterday at the Excelsior, is the same as non-cooperation, if I mistake not. Simply the words of Mahatma Gandhi of saying it are rather alarming, purposely kept so by the statesman-like Mahatma. Non-Cooperation is in other words Self-Cooperation or to say in Mr. Baptista's words responsive cooperation. It is the moral force of bearing everything that is inhuman and teaching how to win evil by good. The responsibility of a leader of a family is not justified if he allows the family to run into debt and difficulties. The same thing is with the leaders of a nation.—Yours, etc.

S. V. T.

Bombay, July 30.

TRAMWAYMEN'S MEETING.

MEN WILLING TO STRIKE AT CALL OF MR. BAPTISTA.

The Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau writes:—

Mr. Joseph Baptista presided at a crowded meeting of Tramwaymen held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday night.

Mr. Chaman Lall explained the situation to the men and said that instead of going into details it would be best to leave the whole matter in the hands of Mr. Baptista. The Union should authorize him to negotiate and empower him to call a general strike at any time that he considers advisable, in case the Company prove to be intractable. This statement was enthusiastically accepted by the men.

Mr. V. M. Pawar was loudly cheered on rising to address the men. He emphasised the efficiency of unionism, the power of the organised Tramwaymen and called upon them to put their trust in Mr. Baptista, their great leader.

Mr. Deep Narayan Singh, the Bihar leader, told the men that they were like an army and that Mr. Baptista was their General. They must follow their general and remember the power that come to workers through Unionism.

Swami Vishwanand, the Miner's leader compared the capitalists to the bees of a bee-hive. He said the workers must extract the honey from the bee-hive but they must be clothed with the protection of Unionism. The workers had a right to the wealth they produced. That was the spirit of the times. When the workers of India realized their power India would in reality be theirs.

Then, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor of the "Sandesh" put the following resolution before the meeting.

"This meeting of all Tramway workers authorizes Mr. Baptista to take whatever steps he thinks best under the circumstances for bringing about settlement with the authorities and to declare a general strike, if necessary. It also requests Mr. Pawar who has recently returned from England, to resume the Secretaryship of the Union."

While putting the above resolution before the meeting Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar reminded the audience of the immense services rendered by their beloved "Baptista Kaka" during the last strike and exhorted them to put themselves entirely in his hands and be ready to obey his commands.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil seconded the resolution which was further supported by the men from the different departments of the Tramway Company and was unanimously passed.

Mr. T. H. Khanna exhorted the men to stand firm and support Kaka Baptista "The General of the Labour Army".

Mr. Baptista then rose and was loudly cheered amongst shouts of "Kaka Baptista Ki Jai." He said all those who were not members of the Union should join at once. If there was a general strike every department would close down. Unionism was the only salvation of the workers. In short the workers must come into power and victory would be theirs.

Mr. Gadgil afterwards garlanded Messrs. Baptista, Pawar, Dalvi Deep Narayan Singh, Swami Vishawanand, Chaman Lall, and Khanna which brought the proceedings to an end.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO DIST. JUDGES.

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

The Bombay Council to-day proceeded with further discussion of Rao Bahadur Kale's motion proposing that the appointments of two newly created District Judges should be filled directly from the Bar. The Home Member Mr. Hayward opposed the motion pointing out that it was a hypothetical one. In the first place the appointments had yet not been sanctioned by the Government of India. What this Government had done was that it had asked for the Central Government's action. He would, however, see that in future there was larger recruitment for the posts of assistant judges from the provincial judicial service, the most promising amongst them being promoted after ten years' service in that post to be District Judges.

There was a good deal of discussion in the course of which several members strongly criticised the attitude of the Government, Rao Bahadur Chitale going so far as to characterise it not straightforward. When votes were taken there was a tie thirty-six voting for and thirty-six against but the President following the custom in the House of Commons on such occasions voted for the *status quo*.

Mr. Trivedi then proposed his resolution that the Department of Industries should be staffed by Indian officers and that in the event of the present Director of Industries being appointed elsewhere an Indian gentleman of industrial and commercial qualification be appointed as the Director of Industries, but on a sympathetic assurance from the Minister, Hon. Paranjpye, the resolution was withdrawn.

SPORTING. NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT ESSEX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

The weather was dull and threatening when the match between the Australians and Essex was resumed at Southend to-day. Essex were dismissed for 219. Hubert Ashton 90. The Australians won by an innings and 88 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

Surrey beat Somerset by 10 wickets.

Glamorgan beat Worcester by an innings and 53 runs.

INTER'-VARSITY ATHLETICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

Travers Island (New York).—In the Inter-Varsity Athletics, which were held here to-day between Oxford and Cambridge and Princeton and Cornell both the teams won five events each but the Englishmen by gaining six second places against the Americans four were adjudged winners. Nokes of Oxford won the hammer throwing event, his throw being 160 feet 7 inches.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for P. J. H. Gymkhana by two wickets and 150 runs.

The scores:—

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

G D Shirke 0; Kembhavi 3; Pant Vaidya 2; Gandhi 1; Wagle 5; Nadkarni 10; Desai 2; Nimbalker 0; Talpade 0; Patel 2; Gupte 0; extras 0; total 25.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

M M Goradia 17; J B Girkar 14; C L Bhandage 45; P W Welker 4; B L Gore 10; B Shirodkar 25; H A Mahale 36; B K Shah 20; R M Gandhi 1; C M Gandhi and D A Shirke did not bat; extras 3; total 175.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs, HINDU GYM.

This match was played at Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday and resulted in a win for the P J Hindu Gymkhana by 62 runs.

The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

T Barodawala 3; K H Contractor 4; M M Reg 0; Ali Khan 2; H Masih 0; G M Shaikh 17; Vali Ahmad 6; S G Rasul 15; S V Ahmad 0; R M Shaikh 0; Yusuf 0; extra 0; total 47.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr K G Pardeshi 12; P Vithal 24; M M Goradia 2; L P Jai 4; C H Rana 21; P Shivram 10; D A Shete 5; C M Gandhy 1; R M Gandhy 2; B D Jag 10; M H Rana 7; extras 12; total 110.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

TRIAL BEGINS.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

NASIK, Aug. 1.

The trial of the accused in the Malegaon Riot Case who were committed to the Sessions by Mr. Braham, Additional District Magistrate, on the 24th July last, commenced to-day at Nasik before Mr. Murphey, Sessions Judge. Of the 121 accused, one who died on Saturday in the prison and the remaining 120 persons were all present in the Court. Mr. S. Rangnekar of Bombay, assisted by Mr. Pradhan, public prosecutor, Nasik, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Azad, assisted by Mr. Rajo and Messrs. Karandkar Deshmukh, Upadhye, Joshi, Sathe Akert, pleaders appeared for the defence. For want of space no visitors were allowed inside the court-room, but the galleries were thronged by many friends and relatives of the accused. The latter were more comfortably seated than at Malegaon where they had been huddled up in a small court house.

The morale of the accused is good and they have so far borne their misfortune in a spirit of philosophic resignation.

Mr. Rangnekar opened the case for the prosecution with the statement of facts concerning the case.

PRATAP LIBEL CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAE BAREILLY, July 30.

The editor the printer and the publisher of the "Pratap" were convicted in connection with to libel case and each sentenced on each count three months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, sentences to run concurrently.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 2, 1921.

THE LAST TEST.

If the Calcutta and Nagpur sessions of the Indian National Congress were momentous in the history of India because of the passing and the re-affirmation of the resolution on Non-Cooperation, the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which took place in this city last week, was the most momentous of its kind as it was also the most representative. At Calcutta the nation found its strength; at Nagpur it definitely decided to use it to the utmost to win its birthright of freedom. In Bombay, through the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee, it has shown itself fully confident of fast-approaching victory. The decisions of the All-India Congress Committee have behind them the consent, the sympathy and the enthusiasm of a great nation to an extent and an intensity such as is seldom the case in the decisions of democratic countries in Europe or America.

The note of confidence in the near and inevitable approach of success is nowhere more markedly revealed than in the decision of the All-India Congress Committee regarding Civil Disobedience. The Committee met in an hour surcharged with intense emotion excited by the campaign of repression that has been inaugurated in almost every part of the country as though by way of a counter-blast to Lord Reading's platitudes. In an atmosphere electric with such emotion it is natural that the patience of some workers may not be able to bear the strain put on it. Thus the desire was expressed to the All-India Congress Committee by the workers in the United Provinces, where the campaign of repression is in full swing, and other parts of the country that they should be permitted to take up Civil Disobedience in answer to repressive measures of local Governments. This desire the Committee recognised as reasonable. It also noted with pride the complete self-restraint which the people throughout the country have exercised notwithstanding grave provocation given by local authorities as in Dharwar, Matiari, Guntur, Malabar, Bannu, Kehar Chirala, Perala and elsewhere. But the Committee, at the same time, realised the paramount need of ensuring greater stability of non-violent atmosphere throughout the country and testing the measure of the influence attained by the Congress over the people and, above all, of retaining, on the part of the nation, an atmosphere free from ferment which is necessary for the proper and swift prosecution of Swadeshi. It has, therefore, decided that Civil Disobedience should be postponed till after the completion of the programme of Swadeshi. The decision is one which a nation confident of its own strength—the strength to suffer in order to win—was bound to take. For, as the Committee says in one of its resolutions, the repression going on in several parts of the country, especially the serious and widespread repression going on in the United Provinces," is "a sign of the near approach of freedom" and the fervent prayer of every patriot will be that "the people in the provinces concerned will not be frightened or demoralised and that willing workers will come forward to take the place of those who, without any moral breach on their part, may lose their lives or be imprisoned."

We are now living in the hour before the true dawn—the darkest hour. While our effort must now be supreme, it must not be mis-timed or misused. The one thing that we must avoid, at all costs, is violence. Violence is the negation of the fundamental principle of Non-Cooperation. It is our greatest foe in that it is ultimately the greatest support to the system which we are determined to replace by Swaraj. No truer words have been said in this connection than by Mahatma Gandhi who writes in the latest issue of "Young India":

"It is my conviction that we are in sight of the promised land, but the danger is the greatest when victory seems the nearest. No victory worth the name has ever been won without a final effort more strenuous than all the preceding ones. God's last test is ever the most difficult. Satan's last temptation is ever the most seductive. We must stand God's last test and resist Satan's last temptation, if we would be free. . . . Let it be remembered that violence is the keystone of the Government edifice. Since violence is its sheet-anchor and its final refuge, it has rendered itself almost immune from violence on our side by having prepared itself to frustrate all violent effort by the people."

We cannot afford to ignore the truth of these words for a single moment. What we need most now more than ever is discipline. And the rigorous prosecution of Swadeshi by every one of us affords a stern test of our capacity and earnestness to undergo the discipline.

FOR ISLAM AND ASIA.

When the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha first arranged to hold a meeting at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of the Turkish, and pro-Turkish Christian, sufferers of Anatolia and to protest that, in view of Greek misconduct there and of the fact that it was the British Government which let them loose upon a peaceful and contented country, the declaration of a mere neutrality by England towards the present Greek aggression against the Nationalist Turks, which was begun in disobedience to the expressed will of the Allies was not enough—When to-day's meeting was first planned, we say, no-one could imagine that it would take place in an hour so tragic for Islam and Asia. For evidence is fast accumulating of another great betrayal of the faith of India and of Asia by the British Government. The feeling of the Muslims is, of course, intensely bitter, and it is therefor a time when we must exercise most rigid self-control. Disorders, violence of a spasmodic kind, will wreck, not help, the cause we have at heart. Allahu Akbar! "God is greater" not only than us who wish to see His Kingdom upon Earth established but also than the earthborn "powers" which "triumph" by the means of poison-gas and flame-throwers; and His victory and that of those who serve Him is certain in the end. The Holy Coran on every page assures us that it is not the victim of injustice who is in the greatest danger, but the perpetrator of injustice who exults therein. It is the duty, therefore, of us all, now more than ever, to avoid the slightest colour of injustice in our dealings even with our enemies; and particularly we must remember that the Government of India and, as a general rule, the British officials in India, are not our enemies; on the contrary they have been our friends within the limitation of their service; and that there is still a hope that they may break a limitation which is now made shameful for them and stand forth as defenders of the right, thus saving England's honour in the East. A strong appeal should be made—if it is necessary; we can hardly think it is at such a moment in the history of Islam—to every Muslim who at present cooperates with Government in whatever capacity, to make the strength and bitterness of Muslim feeling known to Government; and Muslims must improve their organisation quickly and strengthen their relationship throughout the world. In this connection we welcome the Resolution of the All-India Congress Committee with regard to foreign policy, another proof of the reality of Hindu-Muslim Union. It ought to be the Resolution of the Government of India and no doubt it will be, before very long.

Notes of the Day.

Why?

In the "Manchester Guardian of July 9th we find:

"The Agha Khan and Mr. Chotani, members of the Indian Moslem delegation, have sent a telegram to the Viceroy of India in which they beg him to press upon the British Government to leave Greece alone, and make such early peace with the Turkish Nationalists as will satisfy Moslems, and create a calm atmosphere in India for political reconciliation."

We wonder why they sent the telegram just then. Had they, peradventure, heard about the poison gas and flame-throwers? They evidently had no faith in Britain's declaration of neutrality though they were in London at the centre of affairs.

The Police Can Do No Wrong.

There is nothing to be surprised in the certificate of good conduct that the Governor of Central Provinces has deemed it necessary to give to the police of Nagpur. Immunity from censure follows as a matter of course from the *carte blanche* which the police everywhere in this country have received from their respective Governments. It is to be expected, therefore, that these latter will take especial care to safeguard the reputation of the police,—the "guardians of law and order" and the very pillars of administration—from the slings and arrows of public opinion and to pamper them in all sorts of ways so as to keep them perpetually in good humour. As for the Nagpur City Police, the public of India know very well the part they have played in putting down the temperance and non-cooperation movements. The gubernatorial pat they have now received on their back is an open incitement to them to repeat these performances. Let the public note carefully that while the Governor is at pains to justify the past gory deeds of the police, there is not the least inclination on his part to warn them against excesses. Life in India has become, indeed, so cheap of late! If there is one thing more clear to-day in India than any other, it is this: Not only can the Government do no wrong, but even the meanest representatives of that Government also can do no wrong.

Votes for Women.

The local Legislative Council in spite of the presence in it of several obscurantists, can be truly said to have honoured itself by adopting the resolution recommending the enfranchisement of women in the Presidency. From the prolonged nature of the debate one would have imagined that the proposed reform was something dangerously revolutionary, but when it is seen that the step would only enable women to vote and not to stand as candidates for election, it will be realised that the Council would have acquitted itself as an enlightened and democratic body if it had conceded the rightful claim of womenkind in a more generous spirit than was exhibited during the debate. However, all's well that ends well. The opposition to the present instalment of reform was confined to three sections—we cannot call them schools of thought—namely, a few official Europeans, some Mahomedans and some members of the non-Brahmin class. Regarding the opposition from the European quarter, which, fortunately enough, was set off by the warm support given to the measure by another section of Europeans, it is indeed a pity that Messrs. Rothfeld, Cadell and Hayward should have failed to realise that the proposed reform was neither so revolutionary as they imagined nor so indifferently viewed by the women themselves. We appreciate the motives which prompted Mr. Rothfeld, for example, to utter a warning against the dragging of Indian womenkind into the limelight of modern "civilisation," but the partnership of women in all the undertakings of men would go a long way to purify and elevate the conditions in which the latter have been working. The divorce of the sexes in matters public which has been obtaining for centuries past in the West is really responsible for the deterioration of public life and for the hardening of its conditions. Because in the West there is a rooted antipathy to the recognition of woman's right status, is that any reason why we in India should not set an example to the world in harmonious cooperation of the sexes for the general progress of society?.

Needless Fears.

As for the fears of some of the Muslim and non-Brahmin members of the Council, we can only say that they do not appear to have cared to make a close investigation of the real feelings of their women. There is no question of dragging anyone by force out of the *purdah* and the seclusion of their homes, for such as have no wish to participate in public activities will be under no obligation to exercise their franchise. But because a certain section of women are compelled by men to lead a life of seclusion and thus prevented from taking active interest in the movements around them, is that any reason why the more progressive and enlightened should be debarred from exercising the rights of citizenship? For the rest, it is not enough that women must be given the vote to elect men. They must come into their own and be made eligible to stand as candidates themselves for election.

"Some" Light!

Thus the "Leader":—

"The "Bombay Chronicle" enquires as to whether the Tata Publicity Corporation own the "Leader" or not, as in two of their publications in the advertisements of the Corporation it is stated that the "Leader" is owned and published by them. We are not responsible for what the enterprising advertisement manager of the publications may insert in them, but it is no secret that the Corporation are shareholders of the Company which owns the "Leader." They are not its purchasers."

While thanking our contemporary for lifting a corner of the *purdah* in which it has enveloped itself, may we humbly protest that not only to ourselves but to the vast majority of the public, including the journalistic world, it *was* a secret upto now that the Tata Publicity Corporation had any interest in our contemporary? If there was no secret about it, why did our contemporary, four or five weeks ago, accuse one of its Allahabad contemporaries of circulating "another canard. . . . to serve Extremist purposes." when it stated that the Tatas now owned the "Leader." It is true, as we now learn, that our contemporary is not wholly made over to the Tata Corporation, but our contemporary could certainly have dispelled all suspicions on the point by straightway telling the public what it now declares to be "no secret." It is, indeed, news to learn that the Corporation have obtained an interest in our contemporary, but is it a major or minor one? Whatever the extent of this interest, our contemporary cannot certainly wash its hands with this easy indifference of the responsibility for the publication of advertisements concerning itself by the "enterprising advertisement manager" of the Tata Corporation.

An Injustice.

A case of a poor Government employee, who had been invalided on a pension which is hardly sufficient for him to make both ends meet and who in spite of his regaining his normal health, is arbitrarily prevented from rejoining service has been brought to our notice. Mr. B. B. Astekar, late sub-postmaster of Dhar Central Circle, retired on an invalid pension on 24th May 1918, after serving the department for 26 years 9 months and 10 days. The reason why he was thus invalided was that he lost his sight and also health owing to overwork, as the following remarks of Mr. H. A. Sams, Postmaster-General, entered in the Dhar Post Office order book dated 3rd Feg. 1917 will show:—"The personnel of the office is very weak. The Head Clerk is a postman from Indore. 2nd clerk is an outsider. Signaller pay Rs. 40 post filled up by a 25 man. This tells very heavily on the S.P.M., Mr. Bhikajee, on whom practically all the work of the office devolves. It is greatly to his credit that the office is working so well." On retiring and after a year's rest Mr. Astekar regained health and by private treatment got the cataracts dissolved. At the direction of Dr. Smith, Administrative Medical Officer, Indore, he appeared before the eye-specialist of the local King Edward Hospital for examination and was certified on 8th January 1921 that "he had no cataracts and that his sight was normal." Then Mr. Astekar applied to the P. M. G. for re-appointment under Article 519 of the Civil Service Rules, which runs thus:—"There is no bar for the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining invalid pension." The P. M. G., however, without assigning any reasons, sent the following laconic reply to Mr. Astekar, dated the 7th February 1921:—"That the applicant cannot be re-employed on active list." In the face of the clear declaration of the Civil Service Rules and in the absence of any reasons for the step, we cannot but consider that the Post Master-General's action is arbitrary and unjust. If the man is fit for the work, why should the P. M. G. stand in the way of his putting in a few more years of service and becoming entitled to a little higher pension than the pittance he is drawing after nearly 27 years of loyal and hard service—service, which has over-taxed his health and energies.

National Dress.

The movement in favour of reversion to one's own national dress from Westernised sartorial fashions is gaining strength not only in India and Burma but in Ceylon too. Following in the footsteps of Indians the Ceylonese are attempting to revive the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry and are simultaneously trying to discard the trousers and hats and wear lungis and turbans instead. In this connection it is not surprising to learn that some members of the European community are taking offence at the new movement and are trying to check it in the same way as their compatriots in some of the Bombay firms are doing. We read in a Ceylon journal, that the Rev. A. G. Fraser, Principal of the Dharmaraja College, Kandy, finding two students attending the college in their national dress, expressed his disapproval of their conduct and "made them stand on a big table that was on the platform for about an hour and the boys were made the butt of much ridicule." On the intervention of a teacher, Mr. Fraser is reported to have asked the boys to get into trousers and resume their classes. Similarly, we read:—"At St. Anthony's College two masters appeared in full European costume with turbans in place of hats and took the school by surprise. The Rector of the school, seeing the change, asked them to set aside the turbans and wear their hats instead. And this was done." Such is the way love of one's country is encouraged in the Ceylonese by Occidentals!

GANDHIJI AT VILE PARLE.

"FAKIRS IN CAUSE OF MOTHERLAND."

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Vile Parle residents was addressed among others by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at 9 p.m. last Saturday. Mr. Das dwelling on the necessity of taking to Swadeshi in right earnest remarked that foreign cloth was a veritable badge of slavery and the sooner we got rid of it the better for the progress of our country.

Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed his satisfaction at the speed with which the country is marching towards the goal of political salvation saying that in the Punjab alone 40 lakhs of charkhas were working. The Panditji emphasised the fact that what was of supreme moment at this point of time was self confidence and a nation which could achieve in the course of a few months what people could fail to achieve after generations was on its sure path to success.

After Mrs. Naidu's fervent appeal to women Mahatma Gandhi introducing the speakers remarked that theirs (speakers') was an exemplary sacrifice and that they had become Fakirs for the noble cause of our Common Motherland.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

A HUGE MEETING AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press)

LAHORE, July 31.

A huge mass meeting of citizens of Lahore was held this morning on the banks of the river Ravi prayers were offered by Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs for a speedy advent of Swaraj and speeches were delivered appealing to men and women to boycott foreign cloth and use the country made cloth and khaddar. A special feature of the meeting was that almost all the people were wearing whaddar dress. After the speeches were over a procession was formed consisting of only those people who were dressed in khaddar which passed through the main lanes and bazars of city occasionally shouting "Mahatma Gandhi Ki-Jai" and "Tilak Maharaj-Ki-Jai." There was no demonstration of any kind and the procession which pased more or less in a quet and silent manner dispersed at about noon.

Another public meeting takes place tomorrow on the death anniversary of Mr. Tiak when further appeal will be made to people to boycott foreign cloth.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.

UPPER SILESIAN TANGLE.

BRITISH REPLY ON FRENCH NOTE.

REINFORCEMENTS NOT NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 1.

Reuter learns that the Government in reply to the French Note regarding Upper Silesia entirely disposes of the charge that Britain has been setting herself against France and thereby strengthening the attitude of Germany. The British Note calls attention to what it describes as an extraordinary action on the part of France in endeavouring to act independently of the Supreme Council in insisting upon immediate despatch of reinforcements which, it says, is not a possible basis on which to pursue the future policy together. The Note says that no good purpose will be served by further discussion, until Britain has a clear understanding of France's intentions. It is declared that the Note is friendly in character and points out that Britain is anxious to consider any means by which she can meet the French but it emphasises that there is no danger threatened to the French troops and hence reinforcements are not urgently required.

GERMAN NOTE TO FRANCE

ENTITLED TO REFUSE REQUEST FOR TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

With regard to the German Note to France, an authoritative explanation, which has been issued in London says that Germany is entitled under the Treaty of Versailles to refuse the French request for transport of troops but she is willing to submit what she considers a breach of the treaty to three Powers collectively.

SOVIET MILITARY MISSION TO KEMALISTS.

ENTRUSTED TO BRUSILOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 10 p.m., Aug. 1.

Paris.—A message from Reval states that General Brusiloff has been entrusted with the Soviet military mission to Kemalists. He has also been appointed to take charge of the Soviet propaganda in Persia, Afghanistan, and Alexandria.

Colonel Lawrence has left for Jeddah to visit Hussein. Four British aeroplanes are proceeding to Jeddah to form the nucleus of the Hedjaz airforce.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. MEIGHEN'S SATISFACTION AT PROGRESS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 10 p.m., Aug. 1.

Mr. Meighen, who is proceeding home tomorrow, interviewed by Reuter, declared that the conference had reached decisions on those questions concerning the Dominions most. He was, he said, returning satisfied with the trend of events generally, and the progress made. Although they had not all come with the same views, common objects had been sought and common ground had been found. He declared that he was impressed with the fair disposition of British statesmen towards the Dominions, and also the spirit of unity and equality manifested in all discussions.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

NO QUESTION OF PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

In connection with the Washington Conference Reuter learns that there is no longer any question of a preliminary conference in London.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In a letter to the Government of Bengal the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce express opinion that it is not desirable to establish a Supreme Court of Appeal in India. It is pointed out that the existing system has worked successfully for many years, while the contemplated change would have far-reaching results which cannot be completely foreseen.

FINANCE BILL.

SIR R. HORNE'S DEFENCE.

MOTION FOR REJECTION DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

When the Finance Bill came up for its Third Reading in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Mosley moved its rejection on the ground of the serious decline in Revenue.

Sir Donald Maclean condemned the Government's financial policy on the ground that the country was at present living on its capital and accused the Government of reckless expenditure.

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of Exchequer, pointed out that the Foreign Press had paid a glowing tribute to the way in which Britain had dealt with her financial difficulties. He declared that the excise and customs receipts for the June quarters were remarkable and indicated that there were more assets throughout the country than one realised. He was not going to express any doppy optimism but he was not going to give way to despair. Sir Robert Horne emphasised how well we had done with regard to the finances compared with the other belligerent countries. There were signs, he said, of trade reviving but it was the duty of everyone to be thrifty.

The motion for rejection was defeated by 194 votes to 93 and the measure was read for the third time.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA AND FAR EAST.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF £25,000 ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 10 p.m., Aug. 1.

A Suplementary estimate of 25,000 sterling has been issued on account of the Prince of Wales visit to India and the Far East. It is pointed out that certain expenses in connection with the voyage will be defrayed from navy votes.

NO RESTRICTION IN OUTPUT OF MILLS.

MANCHESTER SPINNERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

The Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester has announced that after August 1st there will be no restriction on the output of a mill spinning American cotton and the firms may work 48 hours per week instead of 35 previously allowed.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

The death is announced of Mr. William Burdett-Coutts, M.P.

BOMBAY'S AFFECTIONATE HOMAGE

INVALUABLE LESSONS OF TILAK'S LIFEWORK.

"DO YOUR BEST TO WIN FREEDOM."

MAHATMAJI'S FERVENT APPEAL.

MEMORABLE GATHERING AT CHOWPATTY SANDS

Bombay observed Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary, yesterday, in a manner worthy of her past proud record. Never in the history of Bombay had such a huge gathering been known to have been held. Compared with this the great Satyagraha meeting, on the very place, on April 6, 1919, pales into insignificance. Yesterday's meeting was a fitting close of a week's—nay a fortnight's—activities to celebrate the first anniversary of India's greatest patriot.

In a cosmopolitan city like Bombay, the concourse of persons, numbering about five lakhs, of all denominations is a sight for the Gods to envy. From the three platforms erected for the occasion, speeches were delivered simultaneous by leaders who dwelt on the sterling virtues of the great lifework of the departed patriot. Babu S. Gupta remarked that the Lokmanya had taught the Indians that they too were men and they too had "a right to live and be men."

Lala Lajpatrai, said that never in his lifetime had he seen "such a wonderful sight." Tilak had taught them "to have respect for their own selves and his life was a shining beacon to them to light the path to Swaraj," and that before the freedom of their country everything else was of secondary importance. His remark "If Indians were only determined upon winning Swaraj there was no power on earth which could hold them back from their goal," made an indelible impression on the minds of hearers. Mahatma Gandhi rightly remarked that they had to do their best to get freedom within this year, and for that purpose they had taken the oath to boycott all foreign cloth by the 30th September next, and his exhortation not to give up Swadeshi not even after they had got Swaraj, was the best advice he could give them for the regeneration of India.

A year has rolled by since Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak breathed his last in this very city. The memorable scenes that occurred at the time of his funeral are too fresh in the minds of the citizens of Bombay. A year is too short a period in the history of a nation, but not in these stirring times. What a year has it been in the life of all Indians! What a year of achievement has it been for this country! Bal Gangadhar Tilak consecrated his life to the service of his Motherland and he died in harness. In dying he has handed down to his countrymen—the glorious heritage of service to India—the service of a selfless character without reckoning the consequences, whether good or bad. The ground which he had prepared by his long and arduous work has borne good fruit of a rare kind. Under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi India has made marvellous progress and the gradual steps which the country has taken towards Swaraj leave no doubt that the goal will be reached soon. The heritage of patriotism and service left to the nation has been increased a thousandfold by the untiring efforts of Mahatma Gandhi who has worked day and night towards that end. It is for the nation now to respond to the appeal of the Mahatmaji whole-heartedly. The way in which the whole nation has so far responded to his appeal leaves no more room for doubt that the goal which the country has set before it is as good as reached.

The whole of the last week has been a week of work—work for all, particularly to Mahatma Gandhi, even surpassing the last week of the country's efforts to collect the one crore of rupees. The anniversary of the death of Tilak has been celebrated in this country as no man's has been before this. The magic name of Tilak is by itself quite sufficient to rouse the country into action, but there is Gandhi's name coupled with it and wonderful has been the result.

THE HUGE GATHERING.

The crowds which gathered on the Chowpatty yesterday evening, to put them down modestly, must have been four or five lakhs. The number was as large as, perhaps larger than, on the previous evening, and all the communities were fully represented. From 3 o'clock onwards the crowds were gathering on the sands of Chowpatty and it almost appeared that the whole of Bombay had crowded there. As far as the eye could reach there were people to be seen, their heads covered with the "Swaraj cap", popularly known as the "Gandhi cap." The whole of Sandhurst Bridge was full of people. There were three platforms erected, and speeches were delivered simultaneously from all the three places. On the platform were seated the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the chief leaders of the movement. Hundreds of women were present on the occasion. Everywhere there was Khadi to be seen,—Khadi caps, Khadi coats, Khadi dhotis, etc. Every one without distinction was clothed in the rough home-made cloth.

CROWD GROWS IMPATIENT.

The leaders came rather late and the crowd grew impatient. Mr. Gandhi himself came about 7 p.m. or perhaps a little later. The vast uncontrollable crowd which was waiting there since three o'clock naturally became impatient. Even an Indian crowd can become that sometimes. The pressure from behind was unbearable as the crowd gathered numbers as every second passed on. It became too unwieldy for control and there ever was born a man who could control the minds of all these four or five lakhs of people. The pressure which was brought to bear from the rear compelled those who were sitting in front to get up and the crowd swayed to and fro every now and then. It was at one time feared that the platform would be swept away and in spite of all the efforts of the leaders and the hundreds of volunteers it was impossible for the vast assemblage to keep quiet. This could have been avoided very easily, if the proceedings were not unduly delayed and the patience of the crowd tried very sorely. There were a number of women sitting near the platform and if the crowd had swept them off their feet, there would have been a disaster. However, in the end the crowd dispersed quietly after a great deal of effort

(Continued on next page.)

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.

BOMBAY LADIES' HOMAGE

SIMPLICITY THE IDEAL OF THE GREAT PATRIOT.

Under the auspices of the Hind Mahila Samaj a crowded meeting of Hindu ladies was held yesterday afternoon at the Hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting. It is much to be regretted that a great majority of women present in the meeting were clad in foreign clothes. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her usual inspiring address taunted those dressed in foreign clothes that they had insulted the memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak, by attending that meeting in that manner. She asked each one of her sisters present in the meeting to wear Khaddar *sarees*. Miss Urimilla Devi in an eloquent English speech exhorted her sisters to come out of their homes for doing National work.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu, in the course of opening speech said ten days ago in Poona she took part in the anniversary of the Lokmanya. In all there were fifteen mass meetings held there at which thousands and thousands of Indians assembled. Such a great audience she had not witnessed in any occasion in even Europe. Whatever she had to say on the life-work of Lokmanya Tilak she would say in the end. She, then, called upon Mrs. Jayakar to deliver her speech.

MRS. JAYAKAR.

Mrs. Jayakar said in Marathi that they all knew very well why they had assembled there. They had gather there to celebrate the first anniversary of the late Lokmanya. Lokmanya Tilak was famous all throughout his life for two distinguishing virtues; viz. patience and self-sacrifice. He several times suffered imprisonment simply for the sake of *Hind* which he loved the most to the last moment of his life. Mahatma Gandhi had very often appealed to them to wear Swadeshi clothes. It was to revive Swadeshism in India that the late Lokmanya also had fought so much. They should all lead the same simple life which the Lokmanya used to lead. His life taught them the great lesson of plain living and high thinking. They should ask their sisters and even husbands to wear pure Swadeshi dress. There was no shame in wearing the Khaddar for it was the symbol of Swadeshi. They must bear in mind the great advice given to them by Mahatma Gandhi to boycott all foreign clothes; for, in boycotting them at early date they would get rid of the bondage of slavery. (Cheers.)

MISS URMILLA DEVI.

Miss Urmilla Devi said the Lokmanya was the greatest martyr India had ever produced It was at Belgaum she happened to see him and at the very sight of him she realised what high living and plain-thinking meant. The Lokmanya led a very simple and busy life. His life was an ideal example to all of them.

It was the bounden duty of every woman to wear Khaddar in obedience to the call of the Mahatma. If they wanted to win salvation for India they should, by uniting themselves, do some national work for their country at the moment. They should come out of their homes to serve their country by following in the footsteps of Lokmanya Tilak.

She would once again request her sisters to introduce the Charkha into their homes and boycott all foreign clothes from that day. (Cheers.)

MRS. BHATT.

Mrs. Bhatt speaking in Marathi said that the occasion on which they were gathering was very solemn and unique. That was the day on which the Lokmanya's death took place. From his very boyhood the Lokman-

(Continued on apge 8.)

PRESENT DISCONTENT.

MR. BAPTISTA'S LECTURE.

RESTRAINING INFLUENCE OF MR. GANDHI.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Joseph Baptista delivered a lecture on "Present Discontent: Maladies and Remedies", in the Excelsior Theatre at 6-30 p.m. last Friday. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided. There was a large gathering present and Gandhi caps were prominently visible. Though the audience was generally orderly and patiently heard the lecturer they showed their intolerance of Mr. Jamnadas by continuous cries of "Shame, Shame", both when he introduced the lecturer and at the time of closing the meeting. Mr. Baptista, on the other hand, was cheered all throughout his speech.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baptista said some people thought that he had changed sides. It was not so. He was still a devoted disciple of Lokamanya Tilak and looked upon him as the prince of patriots.

Then referring to the present situation, the lecturer showed that it was the outcome of the economic and political policy adopted by the British Government. The application of the theory of free trade ruined the most flourishing industry of India—the weaving industry—and the recent currency policy operated as the last shovelful of earth to fill the grave of industries in India. In political fields also Indians were made to feel the subjection. Pride and profit hardened the heart and corrupted the soul of the rulers and Lokamanya Tilak one day said to him that he never met a more organised hypocrisy than that of the British in India. For that evil Tilak prescribed the remedy of Swaraj and started, when the time was ripe, the Indian Home Rule League.

The lecturer said he would prescribe the following remedies for the present maladies: all laws restraining the liberty of the nation should be immediately done away with; the Law of Sedition shoud be amended to restrict its too comprehensive course; political offenders should be liberated; and full provincial autonomy on the basis of the states of the American Republic should be given. By doing all that alone Lord Reading would prove the liberator of India. (Hear, hear.)

Turning to Mahatma Gandhi's statement that he did not approve of Tilak's methods, Mr. Baptista argued that in essentials there was no difference but they differed only in unessentials. Gandhi pointed the kingdom of heaven, but Tilak pointed the kingdom on earth. The former's was a movement of self-purification. It was partly humanitarian and the Charkha and the Khadi went a great way to bring about the result. (At this point he announced he would wear Khadi on the 1st of August.)

The present time was critical, he proceeded. He thanked God that India did not become another Ireland. And that was all due to Mahatma Gandhi, who had the force and capacity of one hundred thousand policemen. (Loud cheers and cries of Mahatma-ki-jai.) If Gandhi is removed, India would become another Ireland. The Anglo-Indian press was judging the activities of the Mahatma through western eyes. But they failed to see the tremendous potentiality of his movement. He swayed India as no other man ever did. (Cheers.) "And the fact is", concluded Mr. Baptista, "Gandhi's is the voice of India, is the voice of time and may be the voice of God." (Rising cheers and cries of Mahatma-ki-jai.)

CONCLUDING WORDS.

Mr. Jamnadas then got up to speak. But he was not allowed to do so as the audience loudly hissed and cried "Shame, Shame." He, however, tried to say he was sure he was voicing the opinion of the meeting in offering his heart-felt thanks to Mr. Baptista for the intellectual treat he had given them. The platform of the organization of which he (the Chairman) was the President, was broad enough to welcome the putting forward from it, of different political views. He was sure, that while their methods did differ, so far as the goal of Swaraj was concerned, there was no difference whatsoever, if by Swaraj was meant the form of Government which the Dominions enjoyed. He thought it was neither possible for them nor for him to agree with all that Mr. Baptista said in his speech, but he was sure that Mr. Baptista had given them very useful hints with regard to political work in this country, and he had also given food for reflection. Finally, he asked those present to carry the vote of thanks with acclamation, and dissolved the meeting.

UNEMPLOYED EUROPEANS.

RELIEF FUND TO BE STARTED.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

A considerable number of unemployed Europeans are still unable to obtain work and distress is becoming acute among men and their families. To alleviate this Central Employment Bureau suggested that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association should organise a relief fund which might be of great assistance in several directions such as providing cost of homeward passages for men and their families willing to return to England and grants might be made to meet preliminary expenditure so as to enable men to secure vacant posts as promptly as possible. Bengal Chamber has fully supported this proposal.

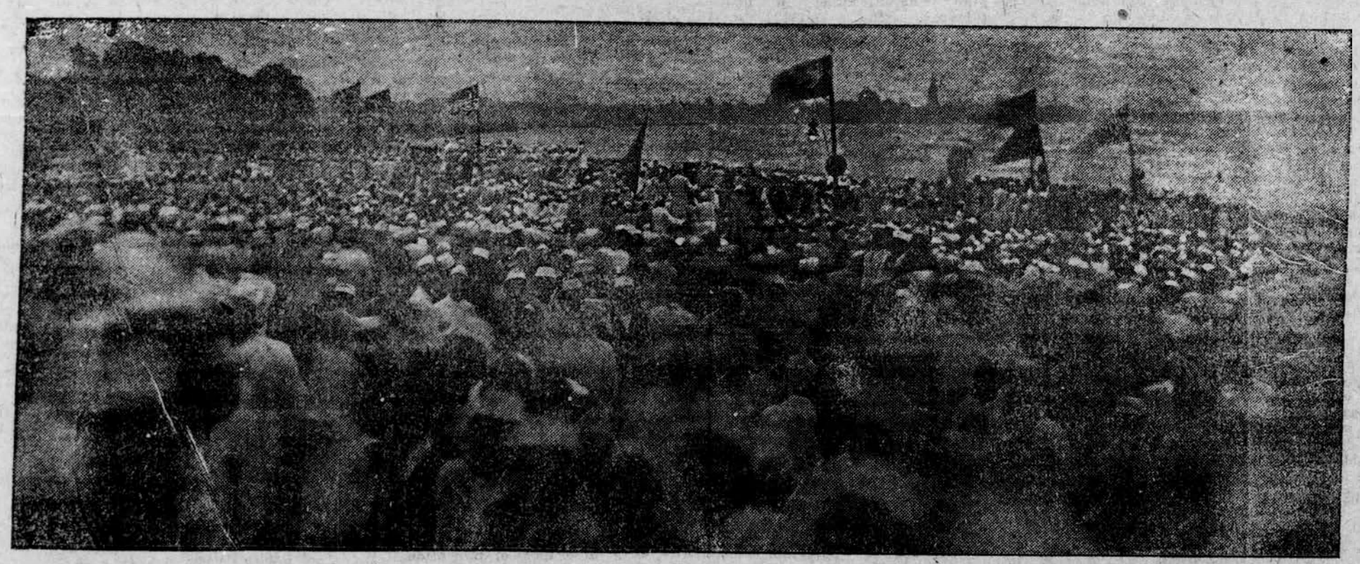

Photo by Mr. S. Laud.

A scene of the memorable, never-to-be forgotten, huge gathering on the Chowpatty sands, yesterday, where about four Lakhs of persons paid homage to the memory of Lokmanya Tilak, and where speeches were delivered by leaders from three different platforms.

ALI BROTHERS' "APOLOGY."

"IN NO SPIRIT OF BARGAINING"

LORD READING EXPLAINS.

HOW INTERVIEWS RESULTED'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

His Excellency's attention has been directed and notably by Mr. Gandhi to various statements that have appeared and to inferences that have been drawn in the public press relating to the conversations between his Excellency and Mr. Gandhi concerning Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali and which in some respects do not correctly represent the purpose of these communications.

HOW INTERVIEWS RESULTED.

The interviews between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi resulted from a conversation between the Viceroy and Pandit Malaviya relating to the conditions generally prevailing in India. His Excellency informed Pandit Malaviya of the Government's decision to commence criminal proceedings against Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali for having made speeches inciting to violence and the discussion turned upon the disturbances that might possibly ensue. Pandit Malaviya expressed the opinion that it would be of advantage for his Excellency to meet Mr. Gandhi. His Excellency replied that he would be glad to meet Mr. Gandhi and hear his views if he applied for an interview on the next day. Mr. Andrews saw his Excellency and suggested that he should see Mr. Gandhi.

It should be observed that various important matters were discussed during these conversations and that the proposed interview between his Excellency and Mr. Gandhi was intended to have reference to the situation generally. His Excellency is, however, aware that Pandit Malaviya in inviting Mr. Gandhi to Simla did not refer to the contemplated proceedings against Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali. In due course Mr. Gandhi came to Simla at the request of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Andrews and asked for an interview with his Excellency which was immediately arranged.

UNINTENTIONAL INCITEMENT.

At the first interview no mention was made of the proposed prosecutions. The conversation related to the cause of discontent in India. Upon the next occasion his Excellency stated that according to the Government reported responsible non-co-operators had made speeches inciting to violence contrary to the doctrine advocated by Mr Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi repudiated the incitement to violence on the part of any of the responsible non-cooperators and said that if he was satisfied that any of them had incited to violence he would publicly repudiate them and their teachings unless they withdrew their statements that amounted to incitement to violence. His Excellency mentioned the names of Messrs. Ali brothers and promised to show Mr. Gandhi passages in their speeches which in his opinion were calculated to incite to violence and when the passages were actually read to Mr. Gandhi he admitted that they were capable of bearing the interpretation his Excellency put upon them. He, however, asserted that he was convinced that it was not intended by Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali to incite the audience to violence. Mr. Gandhi added that he would see them as soon as he left Simla and advise them to express publicly their regret for the unintentional incitement contained in the passages. His Excellency thereupon, asked whether in view of the importance of the document, Mr. Gandhi would show him the draft of the statement he intended to advise Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali to publish. It was at this stage that the Viceroy said that it was proposed to institute criminal proceedings against Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali in respect of these passages and that if Mr. Gandhi showed the statement and it satisfied him from the standpoint of his Government he would use his influence to prevent the institution of prosecution for the Viceroy said the object of the Government would be attained if the making of speeches of a violent character was in future prevented. Mr. Gandhi readily agreed to show the statement. The draft statement was duly shown by Mr. Gandhi to his Excellency who pointed out that the introduction of certain paragraphs gave the statement the appearance of a manifesto including that of the religious creed of Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali. The Viceroy observed further that the statement was incomplete in so far as it did not contain a promise to refrain in the future from speeches inciting to violence and added that after publication of the statement Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali could give any explanation by means of speeches provided they did not infringe the law. Mr. Gandhi agreed to delete the paragraphs in question and to add a passage to cover promises of future conduct. His Excellency then informed Mr. Gandhi that if Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali signed the statement as then altered by Mr. Gandhi with the addition of the promise of the future conduct steps would be taken to suspend the institution of proceedings and that no prosecution would take place so long as the promises given in the published statement were observed. The Government remained free to take up prosecutions for the past speeches. The Viceroy added that in the event of the publication of the statement by Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mohamed Ali and of the Government refraining in consequence from the prosecutions it would be necessary to issue a communique explaining the attitude of the Government. There was, however, no desire to bargain. Mr. Gandhi even said that whether the prosecutions take place or not he would be bound after having seen the extracts to (advise?) his friends for their own honour and that of the cause to express publicly their regret.

TO PREVENT UNTOWARD EVENTS.

During the whole discussion His Excellency and Mr. Gandhi were actuated by the desire to prevent any untoward events that might result from the prosecutions, so also to prevent speeches inciting to violence. The Viceroy informed Mr. Gandhi that he might not be able to prevent the commencement of proceedings if the statement was not published with the least possible delay. There was already much discussion of the speeches not only in India but also in the United Kingdom. Mr. Gandhi agreed that the statement should be published without delay. Mr. Gandhi then left Simla and some days afterwards telegraphed to His Excellency that Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali had signed the statement with immaterial alteration and sent it to the press for publication. The alteration was as follows:—For the passage in Mr. Gandhi's draft statement "We desire to state that we never intended to incite to violence but we recognise that certain passages in our speeches are capable of bearing the interpretation put upon them." Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali put "We desire to state that we never intended to incite to violence and we never imagined that any passages in our speeches were capable of bearing the interpretation put upon them but we recognise the force of our friend's argument and interpretation."

After the publication of the statement an official communique was issued by the Government. The terms of the communique were not actually settled until just before its issue and Mr. Gandhi never saw it although the substance of it as already indicated had been communicated to him.

The main part of the interviews between His Excellency and Mr. Gandhi consisted of conversations which ranged over the various causes of discontent in India including the Punjab disturbances, the Khilafat agitation, the treaty of Sevres and the general conditions of the people. Mr. Gandhi did not submit any scheme of Swaraj to His Excellency neither was a scheme of Swaraj discussed at the interviews.

BOMBAY'S AFFECTIONATE HOMAGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

on the part of the leaders. Even an Indian crowd has not unlimited supplies of patience and trouble could only be avoided by punctuality.

At the meeting held on the Chowpatty Sands on Monday night to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Lokmanya Tilak, Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar took the chair. The proceedings commenced by more than half-an-hour later owing to the lateness of the arrival of the leaders to the meeting

BABU S. GUPTA.

Babu Sriprasad Gupta of Benares said no other man had sown the seeds of patriotism and service more firmly in the hearts of his countrymen than Lok. Tilak by his incessant work for the last 25 years. He had taught them that Indians too were men and that they too had a right to live and be men.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Lala Lajpat Rai said he had never seen such a sight as this meeting. Last year he had seen almost a similar sight, but never in his life, and nowhere in the world, had he seen such a wonderful sight. The lesson they had to learn from the life of Tilak was that they had to earn their freedom by sacrifice not of one life, but thousands. It was not necessary at this time of the day to say anything in the cause of freedom. To-day they had to act for the freedom of their country. They did not wish to shed any one's blood; Indians did not want to sacrifice other people's lives: but there were people who were anxious to take the lives of Indians, and to shed their blood. Tilak had taught them to sacrifice their lives in the cause of their country. The cause of their country could not be furthered by our keeping to ourselves, and living apart from the masses. The problems of their country could not be solved by mere armchair politicians. India required actual workers. She required men who kept themselves in touch with the masses and knew what they wanted and felt for them.

LESSONS OF LOKMANYA'S LIFE.

The flame which had been lighted by Lokmanya Tilak was fanned into a huge fire by Mahatma Gandhi and it was burning in the hearts of all Indians now. The clothes which the citizens of Bombay had burned the previous evening were their foreign bonds. Lok. Tilak had taught them to have respect for their own selves and his life was a shining beacon to them to light the path to Swaraj. It was a light-house to point the way to them to freedom. He was overjoyed to see that the principles which had been inculcated by Tilak, by precept and example, were now assimilated by the people of this country and they were now following in his footsteps. Tilak had taught them this valuable lesson that in the battle of freedom they would have to sacrifice everything without any reservation at all; that before the freedom of their country everything was of secondary importance. The wants of our country were so great that it would not be satisfied with the sacrifice of one life alone; it wanted many more lives. In the great sacrifice which the country was now asking of them, she would require thousands of lives and thousands of Indians would have to immolate themselves at the altar of their country. If Indians were only determined upon winning Swaraj there was no power on earth which could hold them back from their goal. They had only to will it and the goal was theirs. The present-day empires were based on iniquities, robberies and murders, and Indians did not want such an Empire. They did not want an Empire based on plunder and rapine. They only wanted freedom.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said the large crowd had not come there to hear speeches. They had all come there to worship Lok. Tilak. They had come there to pay their tribute to Tilak Maharaj. His message would appear in the newspapers and the people could read it there. His heart rejoiced to see so many people there who were determined upon winning Swaraj within this year. We had to do our best to get freedom within this year. For that purpose we had taken the oath to boycott all foreign cloth by the 30th of September. It was their duty to see that they kept their oath religiously. He did not want to say anything more, as the incoming tide was advancing rapidly. The patience with which they had sat there showed that they were all Non-Violent Non-Cooperators. He hoped that Hindus, Moslems, Parsis, Sikhs, Christians and Jews would observe the oath which they had taken. Tilak had taught them that Swaraj was their birthright and only by winning that freedom would they be doing their duty to their country. He appealed to them to go home quietly and observe the Swadeshi vow not only now, but for ever and ever. He exhorted them never to give up Swadeshi even after they had got Swaraj.

The meeting then terminated.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.

(Continued from page 7. Column 5.)

ya developed great virtues. His whole life consisted of sorrows and sufferings for the sake of India. If the Lokmanya's life had taught them anything it was the great virtue of self-sacrifice. He was very patient even in great difficulties, and he used to stand firm in anything he used to think right even if he had not a single soul to support his cause.

Continuing, the speaker said that Lokmanya as a lawyer, many a times used to plead on behalf of his clients without charging them any fees. He was a man of iron will.

The Lokmanya through his beloved paper the "Kesari" used to write innumerable articles relating to his country. He continued carrying on his campaign even up to the last moment of his life. Even on death-bed he gave instructions to his followers to continue to carry on the noble mission for Swarajya with great patience until India succeeded in reaching that goal.

They were now asked by Mahatma Gandhi to boycott foreign clothes, because in doing so they would be in a position to get Swarajya soon. They should all follow the simple life that the Lokmanya led all throughout his life, and should destroy their rich foreign clothes and take to simple Khadi dress.

They should introduce into their homes the Charkha which was, according to Mahatma Gandhi, the great symbol of Swarajya. (Loud cheers.)

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu in bringing the proceedings of the meeting to a close said that they had now heard three speeches (two in Marathi and one in English) on the lifework of the Lokmanya. They should all bear in mind how the Lokmanya led his life. That was not the occasion on which she should say, at length, on the lifework of the Lokmanya. When he was in jail, a message was brought to him about the death of his wife. He remained calm for a while and did not show any sign of perturbation. (Cheers.) The Lokmanya's life was a striking one. He led, all throughout, a life of simplicity which they should all lead without any hesitation. They should boycott all foreign clothes and should not touch them even. She was sorry to find several women present there in foreign clothes on that most auspicious occasion. It was really an insult—a great insult—to the memory of the Lokmanya that they were present there in foreign clothes to celebrate the first anniversary of the great patriot. Only the other day they had passed a resolution at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee that they should by the 30th September give up foreign clothes and adopt pure Swadeshi without any fear or favour. They should remember that resolution well, and boycott all foreign clothes by that period. If they did not do that, she emphasised, by September, they would be considered not fit for Swarajya.

The motto of the Lokmanya was: "Swarajya is my birthright and I shall have it." She would, therefore, appeal to them, in the most sacred memory of the Lokmanya, to bear that motto in mind and advance the progress of Swadeshi. They should be bold enough in telling their husbands also to boycott all foreign clothes and if they (husbands) did not listen to their advice they had better do without them for the sake of their country.

Concluding, Mrs. Naidu said that they should all introduce into their homes the Charkha, which was a great weapon for winning Swarajya. They should continue working on the Charkha for the sake of their dear country. They should now wake up and give up all that is foreign and introduce pure Swadeshi clothes in their homes. (Cheers.).

MRS. GOKHALE.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said they should immediately and without any hesitation boycott their foreign-made clothes in response to the call of the country. She was ashamed to see them present there in foreign-made clothes. That was, indeed, a great insult to the memory of that departed worthy. She should begin wearing hand-spun and hand-woven clothes from that very day and should boycott all their foreign-made clothes.

She appealed them before to introduce the Charkha in their homes and devote their precious time to working on it. For, it was through the Charkha they would be able to get Swarajya.

The function of the afternoon, then, came to a successful close.

GONDAL RLY STRIKE.

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JETALSAR, July 30.

In view of the failures of the attempts to secure a Settlement between the strikers and the Gonal Railway authorities about 80 strikers, including the station-masters, guards, and others have submitted an application to the Manager to pay up all their dues and furnish them with leaving the service passes to reach their homes.

U. P. COUNCIL.

QUESTION ON GANDHI CAP EXPLAINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 30.

The Council reassembled to-day for non-official resolutions, there were forty interpellations on the agenda. Hon. Sir Ludovic Porter replying to a question regarding Gandhi cap said the Government had not seen any notice issued by the Collector of Allahabad prohibiting the Government servants from wearing such caps and the Government was not aware of the vast hardships which the notice had inflicted on the low paid Indian employees. The Government had formulated no views on the subject of instructing the district officer to cancel the order in absence of any information. To another interpellation Sir L. Porter said that Babu Prithwaraj Singh, Tahsildar of Bareilly district, was dismissed by the Board of Revenue for identifying himself with the Non-Co-operation movement, attending a public meeting held in support of it and addressing that meeting in a speech attacking the Government.

The Hon. the Raja of Mohamedabad replying to a question regarding the conviction of Lala Niranjan Prasad by the District Magistrate of Muttra for an offence of shouting "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" said an appealable sentence of a fine of Rs. 200 was imposed by the District Magistrate under Section 228 I.P.C. under a procedure authorised by section 480 Cr. P. C. the case had been before the judge in appeal.

In reply to other questions relating to the conviction of the young men of Pratabgarh for circulating Pandit Motilal Nehru's pamphlet to Kisans, Mr. G. B. Lambert, the Chief Secretary, said the fact that the leaflet had been proscribed sufficiently indicated the view taken of it by the Government. The question of injustice to the young men did not therefore arise. It may however be stated that the young men in question had only to sign a simple bond for Rs. 100 to secure their release. In addition to this they had been informed that the Government would consider the question of their release if they were prepared to express regret or promise to abstain from similar action in future. The Government had received no report of withdrawal of exactly similar prosecution against another batch of youths in Sultanpur district and it was a fact that Pandit Jawaher Lal Nehru distributed the same leaflet freely with the knowledge of the Magistrate of Pratabgarh after conviction of the boys and the Magistrate referred the matter to the Government for order. No immediate action against Pundits Motilal and Jawaher Lal Nehrus was contemplated and the Government did not propose to give reason for that.

Mr. Lambert replying to the interpellation about the allegation in the "Independent" of Allahabad against the Superintendent of Jail at Meerut said enquiries were now always made into the sensational statements made in the "Independent" and after some consideration no enquiry was made in this allegation. The Government had by then, considerable experience of the unreliability of the reports which appeared in that newspaper.

Replying to an interpellation about the conviction and sentence of transportation for three years and forfeiture of property on Munshi Samid by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad for sedition, the Hon. Raja of Mohamedabad said the Government in exercise of the prerogative of mercy had reduced the total sentence to two years rigorous imprisonment only.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF LISTED POSTS.

A resolution of Pandit Gokarannath Misra for increasing the number of listed posts in the province to enable the appointments of the members of the provincial services was negatived by 22 against 39. Amongst the speakers was the Hon. Mr. Chintamani who pointed out that under the present conditions when the Indians were directly recruited to I.C.S., increase in the listed posts would react on direct recruitment and would affect the future of the capable young men who enter civil service. Viewing it from the Indian national point of view he thought the resolution was against the national interests. Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru withdrew his resolution recommending that higher authorities should be moved that at least 50 per cent. of the recruits selected annually for the Indian police force in U. P. should be the statutory inhabitants of India. Since Messrs. G. R. Lambert, Chief Secretary could not accept the resolution as the Secretary of State had only recently fixed the percentage of the Indians to be promoted to the Indian police force. However, the Hon. Raja of Mahumadabad gave an assurance that the proceedings of the council on the question would be communicated to the Government of India after 5 p.m. A resolution for the establishment of the provincial commercial museum at Cawnpore was being moved when it was found that the council had no quorum and had therefore to adjourn.

WITHDRAWAL OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 30.

At to-days meeting of the Council a resolution recommending that eight listed posts of District and Sessions Judges, which have been long thrown open for members of the Provincial Judicial Service, be not reduced and two direct appointments to the District and the Sessions Judgeships for among the members of the Bar be independent of the posts reserved was accepted by the Council. Sir Ludivic Porter on behalf of the Government opposed it on the ground that it would deprive the I. C. S. of chances of promotion.

Mr. Hirdyanath Kunzru moved for the withdrawal of the Seditious Meetings Act for the districts of Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, Pratabgarh, and Sultanpur on the ground that the situation in those districts did not justify any continued application of the Act. He observed that permanent peace could only be achieved by removing the cause of the trouble. He thought the Criminal and Penal Codes had sufficient provisions to meet the situations and continuation of the Act at this juncture when a controversial bill as the Oudh Rent Bill was to be discussed would give the impression that Government was curbing public opinion on that bill. He appealed to Government not to be afraid of public criticisms.

The Hon. Mr. Porter while disagreeing with the mover as to the genesis of the trouble said they had already issued instructions to the district authorities in those districts to allow public discussion on the Oudh Rent Bill. The Seditious Meetings Act would expire on the 27th September but the Government was prepared to withdraw it at once?

PARSI RAJKIY SABHA

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT EXCELSIOR.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

RESOLUTION I.

This meeting representative of the citizens of Bombay without diffevance of caste or creed regards with horror the atrocities committed by Greek troops and their adherents in the homelands of the Turkish race.

RESOLUTION II.

This meeting resolves, in view of the present boycott of foreign cloth in India, that as much as possible of the said foreign cloth discarded by the Indian people, shall be sent to Turkey for the comfort of the sufferers from Greek aggression of whom nearly a million are devoid of proper clothing or the means to buy it, and that an All-India Committee be at once appointed to organise this philanthropic work which is well calculated to promote the sense of universal brotherhood.

RESOLUTION III

In view of the feats that an Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry has pronounced that the Greek claim to even Smyrna and its immediate hinterland is unjust, that another Inter-Allied Commission lately testified to the horrors which Greek rule entails upon the Muslim majority, that the Greeks are in occupation of a large part of Turkey and that the present Greek offensive is said to have been undertaken in defiance of the wish of the Allies, this meeting has no confidence in the declaration of her neutrality by Great Britain and places on record its opinion that had the British Government been sincere in its profession, it could have protected Turkey from the unprovoked attack upon her homelands by the Greeks and it would have done so without, in any way, endangering the rights of non-Mussulman races in the Turkish dominions.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE FROM PUBLIC.

SPECIAL DAY FOR PURDHA LADIES.

Atiya Begum Sahiba, Chief Secretary, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, writes:—"I am glad to inform the public that the object with which the "Khadi Exhibition" was opened has been practically achieved by the patriotic visitors for these two days past and if this sort of rush continues, I shall have to extend the period of the Exhibition. By the sales made in each and every stall during these two days, it is quite apparent that there is a great demand for Khaddar and I have especially requested every stall-keeper to cope with the needs of the public by keeping their stalls full up with Khaddar every day.

"I take this opportunity of thanking the leaders, the members of the All-India Congress Committee, as well as the public who patronised our Exhibition during these two days, and I sincerely hope that the same spirit will be kept up by the public.

The special articles of attraction are "carding machine and an automatic charkha" prepared by a Buranpur man, charkha prepared by Mrs. Avanlikabai Gokhale, and the weightless scale presented to the Rastriya Stree Sabha, which is of Indian manufacture, prepared by the Scale Manufacturing and Adjusting Works, the proprietor of which is Mr. M. Ramchandra Dattatraya Vithoba.

For the convenience of the public the Exhibition will be kept open from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S. T.).

A Special Day is fixed for Parda ladies viz. the 4th instant (Thursday) between 1 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). It is hoped every Parda lady will surely take advantage of having a glance at our Exhibition.

OUDH RENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 30.

In the course of a lengthy minute on Oudh Rent Bill His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler after mentioning urgency of the measure states that criticism against his action in consulting taluqdars was not with reason. After alluding to the meritorious service of the taluqdars to Government and their political importance His Excellency shows the desirability of securing the consent of taluqdars for the measures. The Governor adds the new bill is a compromise and as such will satisfy neither landlord nor tenant but it marks a very great advance in protection of the tenant. After referring to agrarian statistics of provinces of Agra and Oudh His Excellency says that tenants in Agra have no declared rights and that probably about two fifths have no protection at all.

SATISFIED WITH PICKETING WORK.

DEFINITE FOREIGN POLICY TO BE FORMULATED.

APPOINTMENT OF WORKING COMMITTEE.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

On Saturday wepublished the most important resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee. The following are other resolutions passed by the Committee:—

Crusade against Drink.

4. The All-India Congress Committee notes with deep satisfaction the growth of public opinion and the campaign against the use and sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs by means of peacefully picketing shop licensed for the purpose of selling such liquors or drugs and notes with concern the undue and improper interference commenced by the Government in various parts of the country with the recognised right of the public to wean weak members from temptations to visit such shops and desires it to be understood that, in the event of such interference with the peaceful exercise of the said right being persisted in, the Committee will be prepared to recommend the continuance of picketing in disregard of such interference and advises the Working Committee to investigate cases of interference and authorise disregard thereof whenever and wherever it may be considered desirable and in the interests of the movement.

The All-India Congress Committee congratulates the Thana District Board for its resolution on picketing and the determination to continue it and calls upon other Local Boards and Municipalities in India immediately to follow the splendid lead of that Board.

The All-India Congress Committee appeals to the keepers of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs to recognise the growing force of acute public opinion against the continuance of such trade and to respond to the wish of the nation by immediately discontinuing it.

Powers of Working Committee

5. The All India Congress Committee hereby authorises the Working Committee to take all such action as may be necessary to give effect to the resolution of the Congress and of the All India Congress Committee and to deal with all matters with which the All-India Congress Committee is empowered to deal and which may arise whilst this Committee is not sitting and which may require urgent attention.

Re-Bezwada Programme

6. The All-India Congress Committee calls upon the people of the provinces and districts which have not yet carried out their full quota of all the items in the Bezwada programme to complete the same as early as possible irrespective of the Nation having completed the programme as a whole.

Definite Foreign Policy.

7. That the following resolution passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on the 26th April 1921 under the auspices of Central Khilafat Committee of India be recorded:—

"In view of the fact that the destiny of the people of India is inevitably linked with that of the neighbouring Asiatic Nations and Powers, this public meeting of the Mussulmans of Bombay requests the All-India Congress Committee to promote feelings of amity and concord with neighbouring States, and with a view to establish mutual good-will and sympathy, to formulate a clear and definite foreign policy for India."

Resolved further that the grateful acknowledgements of the All-India Congress Committee to be communicated to Mr. Pickthall, the chairman of the said meeting and to the Central Khilafat Committee of India for inviting the attention of the All-India Congress Committee to a matter of such importance and that the Working Committee be asked to frame a statement of such policy for presenting the same at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for its consideration.

8. This Committee appoints Mr. Umar Sobani of Bombay to act as Joint Treasurer in the absence of Sheth Chotani.

Working Committee.

9. The following members constitute the Working Committee:—

EX-OFFICIO.

(1) Sj. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, President; (2) P. Motilal Nehru, (3) Dr. M. A. Ansari, (4) Sj. C. Rajagopalacharia, General Secretaries; (5) Seth Jamnalal Bajjaj, (6) Mr. Umar Sobani, Treasurers.

ELECTED.

(7) Mahatma Gandhi, (8) Lala Lajpatrai, (9) Sj. C. R. Das, (10) M. Mahomed Ali, (11) Sj. N. C. Kelkar, (12) H. Ajmalkhan, (13) Sj. K. Venkatappah, (14) N. Rajendra Prasad, (15) Sj. V. J. Patel.

10. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Working Committee the Secretaries shall take steps with all possible despatch to fill in the vacancy by asking for nomination and votes by correspondence provided that the work of the Committee shall not in any way be stopped or be affected by reason of such vacancy.

11. That the Working Committee be authorised to deal with the accounts and funds of the Punjab Sub-Committee appointed on the 8th June 1919 and take such other steps as may be necessary to wind up the affairs of that Sub-Committee.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FURTHER LIST OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are some more resolutions on the agenda for the third session of the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced its sittings last Tuesday at Poona:—

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. S. K. BOLE.

1. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint two additional members from the backward classes on the Advisory Committee of the Development Department for Bombay City to represent the interests of the working classes."

2. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take early steps to arrange that the staff of the Labour Bureau and Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories shall be mostly Indians."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that provision should be made for the representation of the depressed classes on village punchayats either by nomination or through special electorates."

4. "This Council recommends that Local Boards should be compelled by law to introduce compulsory primary education for both boys and girls between 7 and 12 years of age in all villages having a population of two thousand or more, the Local Government contributing all the additional expenditure."

5. "This Council recommends to Government that a sum of three lakhs of rupees should be set aside every year for the purpose of granting scholarships to students of the non-Brahmin backward classes studying in secondary schools and colleges in the central and southern divisions and the city of Bombay."

6 "This Council recommends that a Committee be appointed to make enquiries into the grievances of the tenants holding lands under the khoti system in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts."

7. "This Council recommends to Government that qualified candidates of the non-Brahmin backward classes be selected for appointments in all the services and departments of Government in due proportion to their population."

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. B. G. PAHALAJANI.

1. "The Council recommends that in future the Government may direct the Oriental Translator to bring to the notice of the Government all matters relating to Sind appearing in Sind papers, as he does in the case of the rest of the Presidency and not leave it to the option of the Commissioner in Sind to report if and what he chooses."

2. "This Council recommends that a small committee be appointed to consider and advise the nature of changes which should be introduced in the curricula and the methods and the books of instruction in order to bring the primary, secondary and higher education into conformity with the present national needs of the country. The committee may co-opt such members at different places as it considers necessary."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that the circular issued by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner No. 334 of 10th March 1921—localizing the briefing of Public Prosecutors by private complainants, should forthwith be cancelled."

RESOLUTIONS BY SHREEMANT J. A. PAWAR.

1. "This Council recommends that steps be taken for the introduction of compulsory primary education in municipal limits and villages having a population of three thousand and above."

2. "This Council recommends that all liquor traffic in this Presidency be stopped within five years and with a view to achieving this end at least 25 per cent. of the existing liquor shops be closed by the end of the current financial year."

3. "This Council recommends that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be spent annually in giving scholarships to students of untouchable classes in the upper vernacular standards with a view to recruiting from among these classes primary teachers."

4. "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor, acting with his Ministers that the education of the large number of backward Hindu communities requires imperatively special encouragement and that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to draft a scheme."

RESOLUTION BY RAO BAHADUR G. K. SATHE.

1. "That this Council recommends to the Government that the present period of seven months prescribed for the touring of Sub-Divisional Revenue Officers (otherwise called Prant Officers) be reduced from seven to four months."

RESOLUTIONS BY SARDAR V. N. MUTALIK.

1. "This Council respectfully recommends His Excellency the Governor in Council that so long as any sharer, descended from the original grantee of an alienated village or a share of an alienated village, owns a share in the village, howsoever small the share may be, the name of any person, belonging to a family other than that of the original grantee, who may have subsequently acquired any interest in the village, shall not be entered as the representative holder of the alienated village, in the Government records."

2. "This Council respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that not less than half of the amount, under the head of famine insurance, shall be set apart and spent on the following purposes:

(a) Construction and repairs of small village bandharas—weirs and dams—for village irrigation.

(b) Assistance—advance of money, and maintenance of an expert staff—for construction of wells for irrigation or for construction of pumping stations.

(c) Repairs of old irrigation works and improvement of their water supply, by construction of supplementary works, etc.

(d) Survey of new sites for construction of weirs or pumping station, and for acquiring such sites, when necessary."

3. "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor acting with Ministers that a committee of official and non-official members of this Council be appointed to consider the question of forming a cadre ment in this Presidency, with a view to bring early legislation on the point."

RESOLUTIONS BY RAO BAHADUR G. K. CHITALE.

1. "This Council recommends to Government the desirability of appointing such candidates in the select list as are found to be previously eligible for the selection to the offices of sub-judges before giving effect to the way in which the new recruitment to the Bombay Civil Service Judicial Branch is carried out."

2. "This Council recommends that the executive and judicial functions be separated from 1st of January 1923 by—

(a) investing sub-judges with magisterial powers wherever possible.

(b) by the appointment of resident magistrates.

(c) by taking such other steps as may be necessary and desirable for effecting the separation."

RESOLUTIONS BY RAO SAHEB HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI,

3. "This Council recommends to Government that the power of giving licenses to vend country or foreign liquors, and for fixing the number and location of such shops be transferred from their own officers to local bodies (e. g., municipalities and local boards)."

4. "This Council recommends to Government that in the form of licenses to vend liquors the following alterations be made, viz:—

(a) The age of the person to whom drink may be sold or supplied be raised to 18 years;

(b) The quantity of liquor to be sold should not exceed one bottle to one person per day;

(c) The liquor shops should be closed on important holidays;

(d) Liquor shops should not remain open after sunset."

RESOLUTIONS BY DEWAN BAHADUR K. R. GODBOLE.

1. "This Council recommends that the College of Engineering at Poona should be expanded at an early date so as to make it capable of admitting 100 students every year to the Engineers classes instead of the present number of 60."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that no land should be acquired for a commercial company in future in the Bombay Presidency under the Land Acquisition Act, without submitting the proposal of acquisition to the Bombay Legislative Council for its consideration and vote."

3 "This Council recommends that the extent of land to be submerged by the Mulshi dam in the Poona district under construction by the Tata Power Company should be lessened as far as practicable by increasing the length of waste weir for carrying the flood waters after the tank fills up."

4. "This Council recommends that the present practice of asking for popular contributions for the construction of village 'chavdis' should be stopped and that decent village 'chavdis' should be provided in future from Provincial and Local Funds the latter contributing one-sixteenth of the cost in each case."

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. D. A. VICHARE.

4. "This Council recommends to Government that the right ofownership of reserved trees such as teak, sandal, etc., that are situated on the land for which the owner pays assessment shall be conceded to the owner unconditionally even if such trees be situated within the forest demarcation."

5. "This Council recommends to Government that 10 per cent. of the admission to the Engineering, the Agricultural, the Commercial, the Medical and the Forest College of the Bombay Presidency shall be allowed to the passed P.E. students of the Maratha and the depressed communities."

6. "This Council recommends to Government that a tabulated table showing receipt and expenditures by sub-heads for respective districts shall be supplied with the budget."

7. "This Council recommends to Government that the L.C.E.'s and B.E.'s serving in the ordinary grades of the Upper Subordinates shall have prior claim to promotion in the Assistant Engineer's grade in preference to those Lower Subordinates that may have been or may be chosen for such posts by special recommendations."

RESOLUTION BY MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

1. "That this Council recommends to Government that a committee be formed to perform the same functions as performed by the Finance Committee before the Government of India Act came into force."

RESOLUTIONS BY RAO SAHEB DADUBHAI P. DESAI.

1. "This Council recommends to Government that as it is necessary for reasons of health and economy to remove congestion from towns and villages in the mofussil, the Government be pleased to permit persons to build houses in survey numbers in the vicinity of towns and villages without charging any additional or altered assessment or fine."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that the Government be pleased to investigate through a committee the causes that have contributed to drive out capital from rural areas and adopt measures by which rural credit might be restored to its former condition."

3. "This Council recommends that in view of frequent famines in Gujarat, the Government be pleased to undertake as early as possible the construction of major irrigation works in that Province."

4. "This Council recommends to the Government to introduce English classes in those 1st grade primary schools where there is a demand from village people for such classes."

5. "This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee of official and non-official educationists to inquire into the whole question of primary education and report upon the condition of primary education with suggestions for its improvement."

6. "This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a Committee of official and non-official educationists with some ladies on the committee to inquire into the special disabilities under which women teachers serving in primary schools suffer."

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. G. M. KALBHOR

1. "In order that the cultivators in irrigated districts should have full justice in the distribution of the supply of water and to lessen the present number of complaints against the current method of distribution, this Council recommends that a Standing Committee of influential cultivators in every irrigated village should be appointed to act in cooperation with Government officers for distributing water and for settling disputes."

2. "This Council recommends that primary education be made free and sory throughout the Presidency within the period of ten years and that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to prepare a workable scheme and suggest sources of new taxation to meet the expenses."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice of Bengal arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, to-day.

* * * *

There was another meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge this morning.

* * * *

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is fifteen and three-eights pence and the Demand Bills fifteen and thirty-seconds pence.

* * * *

Mr. M. Sambandam Mudaliar was elected to the Legislative Assembly by Salem Coimbatore cum North Arcot and non-Mahomedan constituency.

* * * *

At a public meeting of the citizens of Rawalpindi all resolutions passed at the Karachi Khilafat Conference were put before the public and unanimously passed.

* * * *

Out of respect of the memory of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Varjeswandas, a leading citizen, the Office of the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd. was closed on Thursday.

* * * *

A Stone-throwing incident at Karachi has resulted in a recruiting boom for the Karachi Auxiliary Force. Within a few days upwards of forty names have been handed in. (A. P.)

* * * *

Additional remounts have arrived from Quetta and between July, 31st and August 5th over 13,500 Indian followers are expected to arrive from Basra. (A. P.)

* * * *

The Second Muttra District Conference will be held at Brandaban on the 4th and 5th August evening and morning, respectively, under the Presidentship of Lala Lajpatrai.

* * * *

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Rohtak, wires:—

The District Board has recommended for the suspension of professional tax. Big meetings and processions will be organised in towns of the District on the 1st August. Hundreds have taken to Khaddar now. Door-to-door propaganda is going on. There is great enthusiasm for Swadeshi.

* * * *

Mr. S. Murti arrived at Kudligi on the 27th instant. He was persuading the people to avoid liquor, foreign cloth and the Government Courts. At a public meeting the people there had condemned the firing and the unjust arrests of Dharwar.

* * * *

His Excellency accompanied by Major R. L. Benson, Military Secretary, Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary and Captain G. S. Rawstorne and Captain the Honble J. H. P. Verney, Aides-de-Camp left Poona for Satara on Sunday morning.

* * * *

Mr. C. F. Andrews who paid a flying visit to Lahore on July 29th had a long interview with Sir Edward Maclagan on the question of Begar in Simla Hills and left for Bolpur by Calcutta mail the same day.

* * * *

A Madras message July of 30th states that the Governor in Council has approved that as soon as possible after the commencement of each financial year the Standing Committee of the Legislative Council shall be constituted for the purpose of advising the Government on new schemes of expenditure and appropriations of the provincial revenues.

* * * *

Five persons dressed in respectable clothes, driving in a motor were arrested at Delhi (near the two roads leading to Aligarh). They had with them three suit cases. On arrival of the Senior Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate the suit cases were opened when it was found that the cases contained one maund and 25 seers of opium.

* * * *

The First Anniversary of Lokamanya's death was observed at Bellary on the 20th instant under the organisation of the Karnatak Congress Committee in a manner well worthy of the departed patriot, and a Tilak Swadeshi Stores was opened by Kirtana Kesari Jayaramacharya on the very day.

* * * *

The Hyderabad Theosophical Lodge strongly protests against the unwarranted attack made by Mr. Mahmad Ali in a political speech at Hyderabad, Sind, on the 11th instant on the Theosophical Society, a purely non-political body, calling it vilaiti lavender, a political trickery of the West, and making other offensive innuendoes.

* * * *

At a public meeting of ten thousand persons held on the 29th July under the auspices of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, Delhi, resolutions about Muslim demands regarding the integrity of Khilafat, preservation of the sanctity of Jaziratularab and the holy places of Islam according to the injunctions of the Shariat were adopted unanimously.

* * * *

The case in which one Ram Pertab and others were charged under the Excise Act for illegal possession of cocaine is being heard by Mr. Lincoln, additional District Magistrate, Delhi. Applications have been filed by the defence to stay the proceedings to enable them to move the Lahore High Court for the transfer of the case, for the reason that the Dy. Commissioner and other officials are appearing as prosecution witnesses in their own jurisdiction.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME VI.

HOW THE ESTIMATES GROW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The original estimate of the Back Bay Reclamation was rupees 3 crores. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad while delivering his speech in the Council in March last which is published at the end of Vol. I of the Council report, put down the estimates at four crores. Your Bori Bunder contemporary twisting my remarks and without publishing my letters puts them down at six crores. In this connection I enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary to Government to the Secretary of the Indian Merchant's Chamber wherein Mr. Monie puts it down to Rs. 8½ crores. Your contemporary the "Praja Mitra" had published a summary of the said letter several hours before it was delivered to the Chamber but so rapid has been the progression that I should not be surprised to learn that even the estimates given in the said letter drafted probably two weeks ago are now surpassed.

Dated the 18th July 1921.

To The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

Sir,—I have the honour to reply to your letter No. T-1064, dated the 6th of July 1921.

1. It may be desirable in the first place to give a general idea of the Bombay Development Scheme in order that a proper conception regarding it may be formed and certain misapprehensions about it may be removed.

2. The Bombay Development Scheme, in its widest sense, represent concerted attempts by the three local bodies, the Municipality, the City Improvement Trust and the Fort Trust—each working in its own sphere—and by the Government, to secure the rapid and adequate development of the city.

3. In March 1920, when the general scheme was left before the Government of India, an estimate was prepared of the total assets of capital required by Government, and by the local bodies, during the first five years. This estimate amounted to 30 crores of rupees, and it was expressly stated that it included no provision for large new schemes of Port Trust. Of this 30 crores, 16.85 crores were estimated as required by the three local bodies and 13.15 crores for Government schemes. Of the money borrowed last year, 519½ lakhs were transferred in the autumn to the three local bodies, and approximately 419½ lakhs were retained by Government for their own schemes. The whole of the money being borrowed this year from the Government of India for development purposes is to meet the demands of public bodies. The estimate of 30 crores required for expenditure during the next five years has been recently revised to 37 crores. In arriving at this increase the estimate of the Municipality's requirements has been raised by 50 lakhs of rupees and of the Port Trust's requirements by 61 crores of rupees their large scheme being included. The estimate of the requirements of Government's own schemes has not been increased.

MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipality is developing various areas in the city which will result in providing increasing residential and business accommodation. The Mahim schemes will provide two main avenues running north to south, in addition to the 60 feet road from Worli to Mahim Bazar, now practically completed, and a large number of cross roads. It aims at the development of an area in which it may be possible to house, approximately, a population of 250,000. Provision has been made for a central part with a frontage on the Bay and for a smaller part near the southern end of the area. The main contribution of the Municipality, however, towards the general development scheme lies in the great water and drainage projects which it is undertaking, and which are essential for the health and well being of the city.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

5. The Improvement Trust is developing the north of the Island on a large scale and at a rapid pace, completing their old schemes, Dadar, Matunga and Sion-Matunga and pressing on with their new schemes. Of the latter, the Worli scheme will provide for three classes of people: the richer class on the sea-face, the middle class on the main road, and very large areas for the working classes on the land which is now being reclaimed in the neighbourhood of the mills. At Dharavi, the land now occupied by the tanneries and the swamps to the south will be converted into a salubrious garden suburbs, including a larger amount of accommodation for the working classes. The Sewri-Wadalla scheme is intended almost entirely for the working lower middle classes, and the area included in it will, when the contemplated railway conections are made, be within easy access by rail from Victoria Terminus.

PORT TRUST.

6. The Port Trust is completing the preparation of a scheme for a great expansion of the docks, the new docks to be located on the south-west corner of Trombay. The construction of the new cotton depot on the Mazagaon Sewri reclamation is being pushed on as rapidly as possible

GOVERNMENT.

7. The works which the Government directly propose to carry out are as follows:—

(a) The provision of at least 50,000 one room tenements.

(b) The Back Bay and East Colaba Reclamation to reduce congestion in the business area and provide residential accommodation and open spaces in the south of the City.

(c) The development of South Salsette, including Trombay, partly for residential and partly for industrial purposes.

(d) The provision of other industrial areas at greater distances.

(e) The improvement of communications to the suburban areas.

(f) The improvement of the supply and transport of building materials.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

8. It is a misapprehension to suppose that the Back Bay Reclamation constitutes the main part, or even the most important part, of the whole scheme of development undertaken by Government. Out of the total sum of 1315 lakhs which was estimated in March 1920 as likely to be required for Government schemes during the following five years, only 300 lakhs were assigned to Back Bay Reclamation, and 1015 lakhs to other schemes, including industrial housing. Out of the total expenditure then contemplated by Government and the local bodies together, 2700 lakhs were to be spent on other schemes of development, as against 300 lakhs on Back Bay.

For the current year a revised estimate of the Development Department's expenditure has recently been prepared, amounting to Rs. 325 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 139.42 lakhs are provided for the Reclamation scheme, including expenditure on plant, on the dredger and intermediate pumping station amounting to Rs. 94.50 lakhs. The amount provided for expenditure on Back Bay excluding this initial expenditure on plant, is less than is provided for industrial housing, and much less than is provided for suburban development.

9. It is equally a misapprehension to think that the Reclamation Scheme is being given priority or is being pushed through to the neglect of the other schemes. Government are quite alive to the great importance and urgency of the housing schemes and everything is being done to expedite them as much as possible. The Reclamation Scheme has not interfered, and will not be allowed to interfere, with the rate of progress of the other schemes. The industrial housing and suburban schemes will have progressed considerably in a few years, and are expected to achieve much in the way of relieving some aspects of the congestion before any of the land in Back Bay becomes available.

10. I am now to refer to the financial aspect of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Detailed figures have recently been prepared regarding the cost of the Scheme, including roads, drains and lighting. From these figures, Government are satisfied that by June 1921, when it is anticipated that developed land will be ready to be placed on the market, the total outlay including interest throughout at the rate of 7 per cent will not exceed at the most Rs. 850 lakhs. The total area to be reclaimed being 1145 acres or 55.42 lakhs of square yards, the cost per square yard when land is ready to be put on the market will be less than Rs. 15½. Government propose to sell 265 acres at the southern end of the Reclamation to the Government of India for military purposes as part of a scheme under which the military will vacate the land they now hold in and near the Fort, and concentrate at Colaba. The price agreed upon for the land, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, is Rs. 20 per square yard. The land is to be handed over undeveloped, without expenditure on roads. It is anticipated that this land will be handed over and payment received (Rs. 256½ lakhs approximately) in June 1927.

After this land has been disposed of there will remain about 880 acres. A first preliminary layout plan has been prepared by Mr. Davidge, Consulting Town Planner, copies of which are now being printed for sale. Mr. Davidge has allowed in all 230 acres for roads and drives and 187 acres for open spaces. Government have not in any way committed themselves to this plan which makes no pretence whatever to be final. Accepting Mr. Davidge's figures for the present merely by way of illustration, out of the 880 acres, there will be 641 acres (31.02 lakhs of square yards) for disposal, if the proposed open spaces are not provided and 454 acres (21.97 lakhs of square yards), if they are provided in full as proposed by Mr. Davidge.

This area will have cost by June 1929, if the payment to be made by the Government of India is taken in round figures at Rs. 250 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 850 less Rs. 250 lakhs or 600 lakhs of rupees. If the whole 641 acres are to be disposed of, the cost in June 1929 will be Rs. 19½ per square yard approximately. If in the interest of public health and convenience, 187 acres are reserved for open spaces, and only 454 acres are to be disposed of, the cost per square yard will be raised to almost Rs. 28.

FUTURE LOANS.

11. I am to add that Government do not anticipate having to borrow from the public for any long period more than Rs. 4 crores in all for this particular scheme, and of this sum approximately Rs. 2 crores may be taken as having been borrowed already in 1920. Government may possibly wish to raise relatively small sums for a period of a few years only about 1927 to 1929, if these cannot conveniently be advanced temporarily from balances then at their disposal. Apart from this Government expect to be able to finance the scheme by borrowing from the public within the limit already stated and by recoveries from the sale of land, including the sale referred to above to the Government of India.

12. The second enquiry made in your letter under reply is sufficiently answered by what has been stated above. As egards the first enquiry I am to refer you to my letter No. S.A. 2781, dated the 4th July 1921. A copy of the official report containing the Council proceedings therein referred to is sent herewith. I am further to observe that as the regulations stand at present, it is beyond the powers of this Government to make Development a transferred subject, even assuming that it might be desirable to do so.

13. I am to express the hope that the information given in this letter regarding the various development projects and particularly the Reclamation projects, will help to dispel the apprehensions entertained in various quarters about the matter. If your Committee is desirous of asking for further information or of placing before Government their views, his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Members in Charge will be glad to receive your Committee on a day to be arranged.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) P. W. MONIE.
Secretary to Government.

Comment is unnecessary. I need not at present trouble you with the estimates of others.—Yours etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

July, 26.

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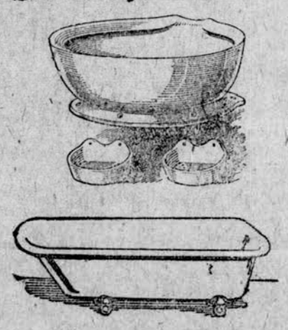

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